The Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 4,662. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: MONDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1863. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

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Letters for the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* should be addressed to the Editor, Fort, Bombay. Letters for the Publisher, and all communications relating to the *Bombay Gazette Press*, should be addressed to the Manager, 39, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR CALCUTTA.

THE fast-sailing Bark ARISTIDES, Captain K. JANS, will have quick despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to
A. H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
27, Medow Street. Agents for the Bark *Aristides*

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THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PHLOX, W. MOYLAN, Commander, will start for the above Port, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at 10 A.M. For Freight or Passage apply at the Steamer's Office, Bank Gate Street, or to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Atmaram.

Bombay, 12th December 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship "ELIZABETH FRY," arrived from Liverpool, are hereby requested to despatch Boats as soon as the delivery, otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain on account and at the expense and risk of the Consignees.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents, ship *Elizabeth Fry*.

Bombay, 8th December 1863.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Coleroon*, Captain DUNCAN, from London, are requested to SEND OFF BOATS for their Goods as they come to hand, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned.

PEEL CASSELS & Co.,
Agents for the Ship *Coleroon*.

Bombay, 9th December 1863.

Houses, &c., to Let.

TO LET.—A SMALL HOUSE, in Rutherfield Street, next to No. 1, lately occupied by Mrs. Harrison. Apply to LAWRENCE & Co.

TO LET.—SEPARATE ROOMS as well as complete OFFICE ACCOMMODATION suitable for Banking or Mercantile Offices with one or more Godowns. Apply to C. MASCARENHAS & Co.

Business Announcements.

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Smaller Sized Oval and Round for Children.
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Robert's Stone Filters of sizes.
Wickened Earthenware Jars.
The French Bottle from 1 Qt. to 1 Gallon sizes.
Basket Filters Qt., ½ Qt. to 8 Gallon sizes.
TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FLOWER SEEDS.—In packets of 25 varieties of the best selected annuals, &c. received monthly Overland. VEGETABLES SEEDS.—In packets containing choice assortments of 10 and 20 sorts received monthly Overland by Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.) the Medical Hall, Byculla, the Fort and Poona.

HOMŒOPATH C PREPARATIONS.—Messrs. Lamb and Rea have sent to the undersigned a general supply of Homœopathic Medicines, including Tinctures and Globules; also the Homœopathic Belt for Liver complaints by Headland. TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)
Bombay, the Fort and Medical Hall, Byculla.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS AND CARTE DE VISITE PORTRAITS.—A fresh arrival of elegantly mounted and beautifully bound Albums from Rs. 6 to Rs. 50.

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A large collection of Views, Carte de Visite size (the largest collection in Bombay.) TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
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Brass and Box Tipped Stumps;
Leg Guards;
Wicket Keeping and Tubular Elastic Batting Gloves; Best Treble Seam Balls, by *Duke*;
Racket Bats and Balls, and Spare Gut;
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Single Stick Guards and Masks for Protecting the Face and Head;
Hunting and Riding Whips;
Elastic Riding Belts;
Boxing Gloves;
Foot Balls;
Quoits;
Swimming Belts
Gentlemen's Riding Belts. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)
Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

TWO MESSES AND OUTSTATIONS.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. beg to intimate the arrival of a large increase of Mess and General Stores, and at the same time would observe that they are desirous to extend this branch (Mess and General Stores) of their business for which they now possess every facility, and from the fact of so large a consuming business with so many Branch establishments they can ensure a constant freshness of stock which they now purpose offering at as low rates as possible consistent with first class guaranteed articles. Messes allowed 10 per cent discount for prompt payment.
Messrs. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.) Bombay—The Fort and Byculla.

MESSRS. SYKES & Co.,
HUMMUM, STREET FORT.

HAVE just received, by the last Mail, a lot of Photographic Chemicals, Albuminzed Paper being selected by Mr. Sykes now in England.

Cartes de Visite and Stereoscopic Portraits of the Prince and Princess of Wales, and Row Bahadoor Ramchunder Bhurmajee.

They also beg to bring to notice, that they hold a very choice stock of Albums, and Gold Lockets, of very choice designs, together with an assortment of Cameras, Lenses, and Photographic requisites, of every description.

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FOR SALE—A CHESNUT AUSTRALIAN GELDING 6 years old 15·3 in height, sound, broken in for saddle, trappy and paces good, not given to buck jumping. Price Rs. 1,000 to be seen at Mr. Ginger's Stables, Girgaum.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned the following Wines, &c., received from Messrs F. Giesler & Co. London :—

Champagne, in case containing	1 doz. each.			
Moselle,	do.	do.	1	„
Sherry,	do.	do.	3	„
Claret,	do.	do.	2	„
Eau de Cologne, in Boxes			1	„

The following received from Messrs. Cockburn and Campbell :—

Port Wine, (Quarts), in cases containing	3 doz. each.			
Sherry,	do.	do.	3	„
Brandy,	do.	do.	1	„
Old Tom,	do.	do.	1	„
Whiskey,	do.	do.	1	„

W. NICOL & Co.

Wanted.

WANTED.—A Situation as ASSISTANT TO A MILLINER. Address stating salary, "A. T.," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

Notices.

WE have appointed Mr. GEORGE EDMUND PILCHER, our Manager in the Carting Agency, Boree-Bunder and Byculla Stations, and will sign per procuration for the undersigned in the above concern.

VUNDRAWUN PURSHOTUMDASS,
For CALLIANJEE SEWJEE & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—On and after the 21st instant, the rate for the CONVEYANCE OF UNPRESSED COTTON will be increased from *sixteen* to *twenty* pies per Ton per mile.

W. C. PENSON, Acting Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay Terminus, 5th Dec., 1863.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Committee of Directors are prepared to receive TENDERS for the supply of about 15,000 SADDLE BEARERS of Moulmain Teak. Specifications and Conditions of Contract may be obtained on application at this Office.

Tenders, Sealed up, and marked outside "Tenders for Saddle Bearers," must be lodged at this Office by noon of the 15th Instant.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order,
G. A. BARNETT, Acting Secretary.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 3rd December 1863.

NOTICE TO SHIP-MASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, HOUSE-BUILDERS, &c.—Timber of every description, Masts, Spars, Teakwood, Jungle Wood, and all kinds of Planks, Deals, Battans, Pine and other kinds of Timber, at moderate prices. Apply to BOMANJEE RUTTONJEE, Waree Bunder.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that pending the payment of Premium and FIRST INSTALMENT on the NEW ISSUE OF SHARES in terms of the Resolutions passed in London on the 17th October, the Transfer Books of the Bank will be closed from this date to 31st December inclusive

W. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 28th Nov. 1863.

BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a Resolution of the Board of Directors a Third Call of Rs. 50 per Share will be payable by the Shareholders of the Bank at the Bank's office here on 15th proximo. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be allowed on any Calls paid in advance.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. D. PEEBLES,
Manager.

Bombay, 19th November 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.—Notice is hereby given, that a Second Call of Rs. 50 per Share on the Second Issue of Shares of this Bank, is made payable on the 15th day January next; and a Third Call of Rs. 50 per Share on the 15th day of February 1864, at the Bank office, Rampart Row.

Interest will be charged at rate of 12 per cent per annum upon the unpaid Calls, and any Shares upon which the above Calls are not paid within one month from the specified dates will be subject to forfeiture.

By order of the Directors,
EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 4th December 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ધી બોમ્બે ટરેડીંગ એનડ બેકીંગ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Association, will be held at the office of the Association, 39, Church Lane, Fort, on Friday the 18th instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the despatch of the undermentioned business :—

1st.—Submission of the Directors' Report regarding the opening of the Association, and commencement of business.

2nd.—The election of one or two Auditors for the current year, and fixing his or their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Bombay, 5th December 1863. Secretary.

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE MANAGING AGENT OF THE ABOVE NAMED COMPANY will receive Tenders up to MONDAY, 28th instant, for the Collection and Delivery of Goods and Parcels carried and to be carried by its line.

Sealed Tenders Superscribed "Tenders for Collection and Delivery of Goods and Parcels" to be sent to the Office of the undersigned at the Company's Offices, Lall Bagh Parell, where printed specifications with Form of Tender attached may be obtained on application, and on which forms alone will tenders be considered.

The Company are not bound to accept the lowest nor any Tender.

J. B. LANE, Managing Agent.

Offices, Bombay, 8th December 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION (LIMITED.)

ધી બોમ્બે ટરેડીંગ એનડ બેકીંગ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that unless the remainder of the Second Call payable on Shares of this Association, together with Interest thereon, at the rate of NINE PER CENT PER ANNUM, from the 15th day of October last, until payment, be paid on or before 4 o'clock p.m. of the 15th day of December next, at the Association office, No. 9, Church Lane, the Shares in respect of which allottees or duly registered transferees shall have failed to pay such Second Call, and Interest within the time and at the place appointed, will be liable to be forfeited in manner provided by the Company's articles of Association.

Notice is also hereby given that the transfer by allottees of Shares purporting to be made by endorsement on the scrip for the first Call cannot in any manner, be recognised as such by the Association, and that the Shares allotted to them will be liable to forfeiture, whether they have so transferred them by endorsement or not, and further that the Association will in no way recognise any party except allottees, as interested in the Shares in question, until a transfer shall have been executed, and such transfer shall have been duly registered in the Association's Books.—Dated this 17th day of Nov. 1863.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY, Secretary.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Second Call of Rupees 50 per Share is made payable on or before 10th November, and a Third Call of Rupees 50 per Share on or before 24th November, proximo, both into the hands of Messrs. Burnett, Stewart and Co.

Any Shares on which the above Calls shall not have been paid within one week from the specified dates will be liable to forfeiture in terms of the 5th Clause of the Preliminary Deed, and if not forfeited, interest on the unpaid Calls will be charged at 12 per cent. per annum.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
COWARJEE JEHANGHIER.
G. SPEEL.

Bombay, 24th October 1863.

With reference to the above, it is hereby notified that by virtue of Clause 5 of the Preliminary Deed, all Shares upon which the amount of Rupees (100) One Hundred made payable on the above mentioned dates shall not have been deposited, on or before the 12th instant, will be absolutely forfeited to the use and for the benefit of the Company, together with the sum of Rupees 29 per Share already deposited.

MICHAEL H. SCOTT.
COWARJEE JEHANGHIER.
G. SPEEL.

Bombay, 1st December 1863.

NOTICE.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT MARINE STORES ON THE 17TH DECEMBER 1863.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, in the Bombay Dockyard, a quantity of new Marine Stores, consisting of Anchors, Angle Copper of sizes, copper Bolts, Bunting of colours, copper sheathing, Iron of sorts and sizes, chain cables, Nails iron and copper, Paints Europe, of different descriptions Iron plates of various sizes, &c. &c.

Terms of Sale. A deposit of 25 per cent is to be paid immediately the lots are knocked down, and the remainder is to be paid before the articles are cleared away.

The Purchaser will be liable to pay such amount of Customs and Town duties as may be demanded by the Commissioner of Customs.

Further information can be ascertained on application to the Marine Storekeeper at the Dock yard.

J. MULLALY,
Officiating Marine Storekeeper.

Bombay, Marine Storekeeper, office, 2nd December 1863.

NAVIGATION, AND LOCAL MARINE BOARD EXAMINATION.

THE UNDERSIGNED (who holds a Certificate (Extra) of Competency from the Board of Trade) having his Mornings from 7 to 10, and Evenings from 5 to 8, unoccupied, is prepared to give LESSONS IN NAVIGATION, and to prepare Candidates for Marine Board Examinations in accordance with the Regulations of the Board of Trade.

Testimonials can be seen on application.

References kindly permitted to :—

Captain J. W. YOUNG, C.B. (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Bombay Marine.
Captain W. C. BARKER, (late I.N.,)
Master Attendant.
Captain G. T. ROBINSON, (late I.N.,)
Superintendent Floating Batteries.
Captain HAYMAN, Shipping Master.
Captain DIXON, Lloyd's Surveyor.

☞ Shipmasters' Chronometers carefully tested and rates determined for them if required. J. WILLIAMS.
5, Bake House Lane, Fort. Late Master R.N. & I.N.

Books, &c., for Sale.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.
Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 15th June 1863, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments. Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. Now ready. Price Rs. 1-8.
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HERBERT & Co. have a few Copies of this *new edition (only)* for sale, at Rs. 24 the two Vols.—*For Cash only.*
Rampart Row. HERBERT & Co.

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TABLES OF EXCHANGES between England, India, and China; to which is added a *Guide to Indirect Exchanges* between *China* and *England* through *India* extended to meet the requirements of *Shanghae rates, Comparative Tables of Exchange* between *Hongkong* and *Shanghae* and *Hongkong* and *Manilla*.

By HENRY RUTTER,
Late Agent of the Commercial Bank of India at Hongkong.
Bombay Gazette Office, Medow Street, Fort.

CHARTS.

TO SHIP-MASTERS, SHIP-OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

THE following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the latest Surveys, are now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office :—

	Rs.	As.
Sindh and Cutch, including the Gulf of Cutch	3	0
Cape of Good Hope	2	0
Suez Bay	2	0
Manilla Bay	1	0
Maulmain River	1	0
Zanzibar	2	0
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Straits of Singapore (3 sheets)	4	0
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Cochin to Cape Comorin	2	8
Red Sea	2	8
Gulf of Bengal from Palmyra Point to Chittagong	2	8
Gulf of Bengal (Andaman Islets)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Tenvoy, Mercui)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Bassein, Rangoon, Martaban)	2	0
Gulf of Bengal (Chittagong, Khyouk Phyeu, Ramree)	2	0
Indian Ocean (3 sheets)	6	0
Straits of Malacca (2 sheets)	4	8
China Sea (4 sheets)	8	0
Several Bays near Cape, Aden	2	0
Kurrachee Harbour, (2 sheets)	6	0
Point de Galle	2	0
Coromandel Coast, (5 sheets)	9	8
Arracan Coast and Akyab	3	0

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

THE ORIENTAL CALCULATOR, *Third Edition*, by DORABJEE HORMUSJEE, now on sale at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price Rs. 10.

CONTENTS.—Interest on Rupees, from ¼ to 12 per cent.; Interest on Dollars; Interest on Pounds sterling; *Exchange*, Rupees into Pounds at from 1s. 8d. to 2s. 6d. per Rupee; Pounds sterling into Rupees at do. do.; Rupees, converted into Dollars at from 1s. 9½d. to 2s. 6d. per Rupee; Dollars into Rupees at do.; Pounds sterling into Dollars at from 4s. 1d. to 5s. 6d. per dollar; Dollars in Pounds sterling as ditto; Commission or Inland Exchange from ¼ to 10 per cent.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.
THACKER, VINING & Co.

Further Supplies of the following received per "Benares."

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Do. do. do. smaller	1	8
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Blaine's Rural sports, edited by J. Hupton, illustrated by Leech and others, 8vo.	30	0
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Stuart Mill's Logic, 2vols. 8vo cloth	18	0
Do. do. Political Economy, 2vols. 8vo. cloth	20	0
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Captain Bellantyne's Guide to Examination for Captains	4	8
Trigonometrical Survey Maps of India, various numbers, cloth, in case, each	5	0

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

NOTICE.
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS FOR 1864.

AS OUR LISTS OF ENGLISH AND CONTINENTAL NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS for the coming year 1864 must be sent home by the Mail to leave Bombay on the 29th inst., we beg to request the favor of being informed by our Constituents, before that day, as to their wishes regarding the continuance or otherwise of those now supplied to them. It is requested that all those who do not reply to this notice will, whatever they are now taking in to be continued as usual. To those who have not yet paid subscriptions for the present year, nothing will be supplied after 31st December, unless they pay up all arrears and send advance payments for 1864.

Parties intending to subscribe for English Papers and Periodicals for next year, should send in their orders, accompanied by a remittance, *before the 24th inst.* No Paper or Periodical will be ordered for a shorter period than half a year.

CHESSON AND WOODHALL.
24, Medow Street, Fort.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wee, Sattarae Mahableshwar, Jeejeotree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karles, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Sion, Poonia, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shahpoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street THOMAS CRAWFORD.

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Sounds which address the Ear are lost and die
In one short hour; while that which strikes the Eye
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Graves on the memory with a beam of light.

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One Day in a Page, with Sunday	.....each	Rs.	10 8
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FOLIO, 8 inches by 12½ inches.

This is a remarkably useful book; it is *interleaved* with Blotting Paper, and a week is comprised in *two pages*.

Each. Rupees 2 8.

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MR. J. NEUBERG,
GENERAL IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FOREIGN GOODS,

HAS the pleasure of announcing the receipt, *ex the Naval Brigade* of a large assortment of VERY HANDSOME AND INGENIOUS TOYS, being the finest collection ever imported into this Presidency.

They have been very carefully selected from the best manufactories on the Continent, and will be found to meet the tastes of all who may visit Mr. N.'s Establishment.

Mr. N. has also received a collection of most artistic Earthenware, such as Flower Vases, Table Ornaments, &c. &c.

Elegant Frames, for Photographs.
Albums for Carte de Visites.
Violin Bows and Strings.
Table Cloths, Table Napkins, and Towels of the best workmanship.

Mr. N. shortly expects a very extensive collection of Albums Portfolios, Ladies' Companions, Travelling Cases, &c., in great variety, also

Embroidered Slippers, Cushions, &c.
Patterns for Embroideries.
Bronze Goods, such as Vases, Table Ornaments, Paper, Weights, Letter Clips, &c.

Also, a few superb Pianos, Harmoniums, and Musical Boxes from some of the best makers in Germany.

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The above are all moderately priced, to effect a quick sale.

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Depot of German Toys, 23, Byculla.

Books, etc., for Sale.

Will be published in December,

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY FOR 1864.

PRICE Rs. 6 Cash; Credit Rs. 7.

ALSO,

THE BOMBAY RUPEE ALMANACK FOR 1864.

THE greatest care will be exercised to render the Almanack for 1864 a complete and correct Book of Reference. The list of the Inhabitants of the Presidency will be corrected up to the time of publication, and a great variety of useful matter, never before published will be introduced.

No effort or expense will be spared to secure for the above work its well earned position, as the best and most extensively circulated work of the kind in India.

Orders registered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Agent for Kurrachee.—Mr. Walter Meiklejohn; *Poona*, Mr. Cowasjee Purdoonjee.

THE BOMBAY ARMY LIST, and the BOMBAY Civil List including the Ecclesiastical Establishment Corrected to 30th September 1863, now ready at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

"GOD BLESS THE PRINCE OF WALES."
NATIONAL SONG WITH CHORUS.
(*As Sung by the Christy's Minstrels.*)

MUSIC and words in English and Welsh as sung by SIMS REEVES. Price Rs. 2-4. Only a few copies, *Bombay Gazette* Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

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Gingelly mixed (Black	,, 32 to 33
and White)	,, 27 to 28
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ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Dec. 12	Elphinstone (s)	Athey	Surat 11 Dec.
	Schoner Soochong	Keir	Polo Penang 20 Nov.
13	Manchester (s)	M'Donald	Surat 12 Dec.
	Tilly (s)	Taunton	Karrachee 10 Dec.
	Edward Perry	Nacoda	Rangoon 22 Oct.
	Dorothy	Thompson	Liverpool 9 Aug.
	Maharaj (s)	Kidder	Cochin 7 Dec.
	Star of India	Thorris	Karrachee 9 Dec.
	Preston	Wakeral	London 8 July.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Dec. 12	Goolamer (s)	Downing	Bassein.
	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat.
	Orissa	Evans	Liverpool.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Elphinstone*, from Surat.—101 natives.

Per Schooner *Soochong*, from Polo Penang.—John Gordon; John Wehmann; and Thomas Donaldson.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Sucat.—Mr. A. Adey; and 88 natives.

Per Steamer *Tilly*, from Karra-hee.—Mr. Good; Mr. Jones; Mr. Farnham; Mr. MacKenzie; Mr. Maxwell; Mr. Phillips; Mr. Donald; Mr. Black; and 79 natives.

Per Ship *Edward Perry*, from Rangoon.—Six natives.

Per Steamer *Maharaj*, from Cochin.—Mrs. Edwards; Mr. Thompson; Mr. Falke; J. A. Robertson; Captain Campbell; Major Watts; Captain Forbes; Mr. Khinckwith; Major Robinson; Miss Mauklejohn; Mrs. Mutter and child; 1 Serjeant; 5 Privates; 2 ... and 11 natives.

Per Ship *Star of India*, from Karrachee.—Mrs. Rosaris; and Mr. Rosaris.

Per Ship *Preston*, from London.—Mr. M. Grossman; and Mr. G. W. Cottier.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Schooner *Soochong*, from Polo Penang.—Spoke *De Lady Hamerst*, off Ratnagherry. On 4th November, *Ann Kaden*, off Kroun Delly.

PORT CLEARANCE.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance on Saturday last:

Ship *Agenoria*, P. Johnson, bound to Moulmain.

P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Behar*, R. T. Dundas, bound to China.

P. & O. Co.'s Steamer *Banares*, T. Beasley, bound to Aden and Suez.

Ship *City of Shanghai*, J. Smith, bound to Liverpool.

COMMENCED LOADING.

Ship *Elizabeth Fry*, for Liverpool, began to load on Saturday last.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, 12TH DECEMBER 1863.

For London.

Gosforth.—88 casks seeds, 4 boxes, 99 cwt. 1 qr. 20 lbs., Vithaldas Nanrotumdas.

For Liverpool.

Merchant Prince.—600 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Mooljee Khimjee; 10 bales cotton, 35 cwts., Ganesh Venayeck; 22 bales wool, 66 cwt., Lalldas Davidass.

Clyde.—100 bales cotton, 150 cwt., R. Sazba and Co.; 100 bales cotton 350 cwt., Jewraz Bamdass.

E. A. Bright.—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Vardhuman Premjee; 655 bales cotton, 299½ cwt., Narrunbhoy Tapeedass.

Englishman.—50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Jethia Punjoo; 1,500 vanilla coir yarn, 125 cwt., Kesowdass Gocouldass.

Elizabeth Fry.—400 bales cotton, 1,400 cwt., Dyall Soondurjee; 300 bales cotton, 1 225 cwt., Dewjee Mowjee; 450 bales cotton, 1,575 cwt., Kesowjee Potambur; 300 bales cotton, 1,050 cwt., Soondurjee Mowjee.

Gorilla.—500 bundles linseed, 250 cwt., Dewjee Muccarees.

James Smith.—25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Treecumjee Veljee and Co.

Admiral Lyons.—55 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Mooljee Khimjee.

Cimona.—120 bales cotton, 420 cwt., Nanjee Bhimjee; 5024 bales cotton, 1754 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Indian Queen.—61 bales cotton, 213½ cwt., Runchordass Canjee; 50 bales cotton, 192½ cwt., Hoorjee Khimjee; 200 bales cotton. 700 cwt., Ramjee Jaitha; 1 bale cotton, 3½ cwt., Bhoojee Maneck.

Sarah Sands.—30 bales cotton, 107 cwt., Sorabjee Jemasjee; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Gocouldass Hoorjee.

Inkerman.—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Sewjee Nonsey and Co.; 2 bales cotton, 7 cwt., Moojee Khimjee.

Sir J. Mandeville.—15 bales cotton, 52½ cwt., Finlay, Scott and Co.; 250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Treecumjee Velljee and Co.; 204½ bales cotton, 705 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.

Glasgow.—30 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Jeambhoy Ahmadbhoy; 450 bales cotton, 875 cwt., Treecumjee Velljee and Co.; 60 bales cotton, 210 cwt., Tulsidas Nurseydass.

Charger.—100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Dalubdass Parbhoodass and Co.

Robina.—100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Voorjee Sunjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Roopchund Dwarkadass.

Eliza.—30 bales wool, 90 cwt., Lackumsee Sewjee; 110 bales cotton, 325 cwt., Bhewmonjee Anupcrye; 20 bales cotton, 105 cwt., Patras Chaney; 47 bales cotton, 164½ cwt., Kesowjee Chatoor; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Valubdass Lilladhur and Co.; 115 bales cotton, 402½ cwt., Narounjee Shamjee; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Gurney Vickrum,

For Havre.

Duc de Malakoff.—103 bales cotton, 507½ cwt., 243 packages black pepper, 118 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.; 159 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Jahangeerjee Hormasjee.

Berthe et Louse.—78 bales cotton, 273 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.

For Madras.

Steamer *Benares.*—1 box gold, Cullianjee Madowjee.

For Suez.

Steamer *Ben ces.*—1 chest Cashmeer shawls, 164 pie es, Shaik Jumaloodin Hussunoodeen; 1 case pearls, James Dickson.

For Marseilles.

Steamer *Benares.*—1 box true pearls, Culliandas Kirparam.

For Melbourne.

Steamer *Behar.*—1 case samp'e of wheat, James Dickson.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Behar.*—15 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Roognath Jumnath; 18 chest M. opium, 135 lbs. each, Seetaram Nundlall; 28 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Treebhoovundas Dulubdass; 1 case cow bazour, 10 lbs., James Dickson; 56 chests M. opium, 120 lbs. each, Bortoojee Edaljee.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—56 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Jaitha Rhoychund; 3 chests M. opium, 140 lbs each, N. J. Abraham and Co.; 21 chests M. opium, 140 lbs. each, Goorsamull Timookry.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—12 chests M. opium, 140 lbs each, N. J. Abraham and Co.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

No.	Names of Vessels.	H. P.	Tonnage.	Stations.
	Steam Vessels.			
1	Berenice	230	654	In Dock.
2	Coromandel	250	1026	Bombay Harbour.
3	Comet	40	204	River Euphrates.
4	Clyde	80	300	Karrachee.
5	Dalhousie	180	1022	Bombay Harbour.
6	Goolnaar	40	215	Bombay Harbour.
7	Hugh Rose	80	300	Ditto.
8	Pluto	30	140	Zanzibar.
9	Semiramis	300	950	Bombay Harbour.
10	Snake	10	40	Ditto.
11	Satellite	60	335	In Dock.
12	Victoria	230	705	Bombay Harbour.
13	Zenobia	280	1003	Mekran Coast
	FLOATING BATTERIES.			
	Steam Vessels.			
1	Auckland	220	946	Bombay Harbour
	Sailing Vessels.			
2	Falkland	...	495	Ditto.
3	Olive	...	429	Ditto.
4	Tigris	...	258	Ditto.
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
	Sailing Vessels.			
1	Euphrates	...	225	Bombay Harbour.
2	Constance	...	182	Ditto.
3	Mahi	...	157	Ditto.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced oading."]

FOR LONDON.

810	Gosforth, Wight—Grey & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 27)
789	Ida, Hilde, Lubeck—Haseke & Co.	
1047	Windsor Castle, Pryce—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
	FOR LIVERPOOL.	
1133	Admiral Lyons, Thompson—Robinson & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 6)
995	Athens, Scales—Lyon Brothers & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 18)
1324	Belgravia, Pentecost, Lyon, Brothers & Co.	
306	Brierley, Russell—Lyon Brothers & Co.	
1101	Camperdown, Houston—R. Scovell and Co.	(c. l. Oct. 22)
1241	Carwyn, Brown—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 14)
1059	Charger, Smyth—Stearns Hobart and Co.	(c. l. Nov. 12)
990	City of Shanghai, Smith—Finlay Clark & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 6)
689	Clyde, Wigglesworth—Ritchie & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 14)
696	Commander, Smith—Souza, Pinto & Co.	
1929	Elizabeth A. Bright, Starkey—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 3)
657	Elinor, Bowden—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 24)
1440	Eliza, Nicholson—Brown, Holbert & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 20)
1055	Gambia, Hamon, Hardwick—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1168	Glasgow, Taylor—Graham & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 20)
550	Glenmeaven, Burt—W Nicol & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 9)
1200	Gorilla, Hill—Wallace & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 5)
952	Indian Queen, Jago—J. Clover and Co.	(c. l. Nov. 16)
1345	Inkerman, Grant—Merwanjee Muchissa.	(c. l. Oct. 27)
1194	James Smith, Feivour—D. Sorabjee & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 12.)
792	Jagamoan, T. Baird—Lyon Brothers & Co.	(c. l. Nov 4)
994	J. J. Mitchell, Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 2)
809	Jumna, Christian—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
934	Khimjee Odewjee, M. Sale—E. Bates & Co.	
1019	Sarah Sands, Gillison—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 9)
1745	Merchant Prince, Tra—R. Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 14)
567	Mercia, Simmers—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
1189	Neptune's Car, Kirby—Maenee & Co.	
649	Prince, Kenny—Finlay, Clark and Co.	(c. l. Oct. 26)
1435	Pera, Tweedie—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 19)
2035	Red Jacket, Harley—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Dec. 8.)
1239	Royal Alfred, Whiting—Lawrence & Co.	
815	Sarah Sands, Gillison—E. Bates & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 26)
1104	Sarah, M. Raisbeck—Framjee, Sands & Co.	
1379	Sir John Mandeville, R. Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 17)
1428	Silove Donard, Thompson—Campbell, Mitchell & Co.	
	FOR BUSHIRE.	
189	Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy (c. l. Nov. 26)	
	FOR HAVRE.	
438	Berthe et Louise, D seashby M—rzoujee & Co.	(c. l. Nov. 19)
455	Duc de Malakoff, Bourdiac—D. Cursetjee.	(c. l. Nov. 12)
	FOR FALMOUTH FOR ORDER.	
531	Ravenscraig, Inglis.	
	FOR CHINA.	
678	Arraton Apcar (s), Smith.	
	FOR MOULMAIN.	
1015	Agenoria, Johnson—Cohen & Co.	
785	Minnelusha, Henderson—W. Nicol & Co.	
	FOR CALCUTTA.	
804	Futtaboot Aziz, Moate.	(c. l. Nov. 18)
	FOR JUDDA.	
534	Bushire Merchant, Miller—Hajee A. S. Cadoc.	
	NOT FIXED.	
1094	Africa, Bowie—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
	Ailey, Ayles.	
	Arasat Moreau.	
397	Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
	Attet Ramoo, Jones.	
	Avasbhoy, Marr.	
804	Bhoja (s), Miller—Hajee A. S. Cadoc.	
277	Bombay (s)—C. Nusserwanjee.	(For sale.)
810	Bloomer, Gilchrist—Finlay Scott & Co.	
599	Ceylon, Symons—E. Bates & Co.	
776	Chandler, Ayles—Ewart.	
1478	Climber, Barton.	
815	City of Carlisle, Pentreath—E. Latham & Co.	
494	Colonel Lydyard.	
804	Coleroon, Duncan—Peel, Carsels & Co.	
297	Dadioy, Nacoda—Mahomedbhoy Oomerbhoy.	
641	China, Peterson—Finlay, Clark & Co.	
1045	Emma Jane, Jordain—Forbes & Co.	
1025	Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
1010	Ellen Bates, Walker—E. Bates & Co.	
983	Eliza Bencke, Jackson—Souza, Pinto & Co.	
633	Faize Alum, Stafford.	
994	Fiery Cross, Blunt—H. M. Sidick.	
	Futel Kurrim, Nacoda.	
231	Futle Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootamchund Manckchund	
695	Futtay Allum,	
	Futtay Siah Allum, Michael.	
	Futtul Allum, West.	
	Futtay Rozac, Hodges.	
365	Gem, Murphy—R. Galder—B. I. S. N. Co.	
	Highland Light, Crovell.	
456	Japan, Loosemore.	
1023	John Bright (s). Brethum.	
	Lizzie, Rabess.	
624	Maria Gray, Henderson.	(in dock.)
397	Muckee, Nacoda—Ally M. Khan.	
867	Mogul, Henson—Stoelir, Prieger & Co.	
428	Malvern, Carkson—Stewart & Co.	
635	Nile, Rasetan—C. M. Cama Co.	
491	Naples, Stout—Cohen & Co.	
1040	Ocean Belle, Brown—Cohen & Co.	
510	Peter Dickson, Fahlmon.	
	Pioneer, Woolley—S. N. & Co.	
1106	Renown, Howes (s.)—Stearns, Hobart & Co.	
159	Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.	
	Rahmamee, Nacoda.	
	Satellite.	
	Sardinia, Naison.	
905	Sir Robert Sylghts, Norton—Lawrence & Co.	
	Shah Allum, Ricker.	

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

Behar, Dundas.
Benares, Beasley.
Columbian.
Ottawa, Blake.

1350	Pottinger.	(laid up.)
1240	Simla.	(under repair.)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

364	James Wilson, Shepherd.	
459	Jessica, Towill.	
635	Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.	
630	Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.	
	FOR MARSEILLES.	
531	Dover Court, Heigh.	
367	Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Cursetjee & Co.	
	FOR MOULMAIN.	
500	Anna Henderson, Klanike—Fleming & Co.	
	FOR CALCUTTA.	
349	Leucothea (Prus.) Baxter,—Fleming & Co.	
684	Voils, Thompson.	(c. l. Nov. 12.)

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of December 3, announced the arrivals of the *Star of Denmark*, Savage, from Liverpool 4th Aug.; *Peiraeus*, Golanis, from Muscat 22nd Sept.; touched at Alleppee 29th Oct.; *Regina*, Brown, from Hongkong 8th Sept.; touched at Singapore 28th Oct.; *Maria Laurie*, and *Ontario*, particulars not received.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 12.

Lamb, First Class Veterinary Surgeon W., Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Kirkee.

Stewart, B. Major P., Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.

Faulkner, Captain A., 6th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Dhoolia.

Hawkins, Captain A. R., Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER, 12.

Haggard, Major T. T., Royal Artillery, on duty, to Kirkee.

French, Lieut. H., 4th Rifles, on leave, to Poona.

Fuller, Captain J. A., Ex-Engineer P., on leave, to Mhoran.

Conybeare, Captain F., Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, to Sea and Colonies.

Littler, Surgeon Major J. H., Bengal Medical Department, on duty, to Calcutta.

Stock, Lieutenant C. E., 1st Lancers, on Furlough, to Europe.

GARRISON ORDERS.—DEC. 12TH 1863.

BY BRIGADIER GENERAL T. TAPP, C.B.

Thursday will be the holiday for the ensuing week.

The Station Prize Committee of which Captain Cascell, 4th Rifles N. I., is President, will reassemble on Monday next the 14th instant, at 11 A.M. at the Mess Tent of the 4th Rifles, to investigate the claims of the heirs of private Shaik Mijid of the 4th Rifles to prize money.

With reference to Garrison Orders para 4 of the 5th instant, Store Lascar Kowjee Kuddum, having been reported sick will not embark for Aden, but be attached to the 21st Regiment N. I., until further orders.

The Officer Commanding 103rd Regiment, is requested to send an escort of one Corporal and one Private on Monday next the 14th instant, at 6 A.M. to the House of Correction Byculla to receive charge of Private George Read, 4th King's Own Regiment on his discharge therefrom.

The Native Troops in Garrison will parade for exercise on Monday morning at 6 A.M. in the following order, and will be formed in line of contiguous colums right in front.

Wing 4th Regiment N. I. or R. Corps, 21st Regiment N. I. and Marine Battalion, Wing 18th Regiment N. I.

Field States to be sent to the Brigade-Major at his Bunga'ow as soon as possible.

The Marine Battalion will furnish the Camp Colors.

Bombay, Sunday, 13th December 1863.

The 21st Regiment N. I., will furnish the Officer for the Castle Guard.

The 18th Regiment N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 11th Dec. 1863.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India has been pleased to authorize the following transfer:—

Quarter Master Serjeant Moffatt, from the 91st to the 106th Regiment to be borne on the Rolls of the Regiment as Supernumerary Serjeant.

Bombay Marine.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY CAPTAIN J. W. YOUNG, C.B.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 12th Dec. 1863.

Mr. George Hoggan, 2nd Class Engineer, from the *Victoria*, to the *Hugh Rose*, vice Mr. C. Wakeford reported sick.

Government Notifications.

MEMORANDUM.

No.—OF 1863-64.

Poona, Office of the Director of Public Instruction, Oct. 1863.

Under the instructions of His Excellency the Governor in Council, conveyed in Government letter, No. 351, dated 9th July 1863, Educational Department, this Memorandum is published, in order to explain the views of Government with regard to granting public aid to European and Eurasian schools in the Bombay Presidency.

2. In a Minute dated 20th October 1860, the late Lord Canning recorded his views to the following effect, with reference to a scheme for Christian schools, drawn up by the Bishop of Calcutta:—

1. There is at present an increasing necessity for providing Education for European and Eurasian children in India.

2. To meet this want the British public in India and Edgland should be looked to, aided by the Government with encouragement and public funds, but the "principle of self-support should be carefully kept in view to the fullest extent to which it may be attainable." The Bishop of Calcutta's scheme is approved as in accordance with this idea.

3. Schools are required in the hills and on the plains. In both, practical arts may be taught "Hitherto education has done little more for the Eurasians than to turn them into clerks and copying machines."

4. The management of the schools should be chiefly private, some Government Officers however being managers *ex-officio*.

5. "The schools now contemplated are not charitable institutions."

3. The principles on which Government aid should be given to the schools thus described were defined as follows:—

1. "That to the sum collected from private subscriptions as a building and foundation fund, an equal sum be added by the Government."

2. "That from the opening of each school it should receive a grant-in-aid to the fullest extent allowed by the rules."

3. "That if the school be built where ground is at the disposal of Government, the ground be given."

These principles were sanctioned by Her Majesty's Secretary of State under date the 16th January 1861.

4. On the 23rd September 1862, the Bishop of Bombay addressed to local Government with a request for aid under Lord Canning's Minute to the Indo-British School and a few other Institutions. The Bishop's letter was transmitted for report to the Director of Public Instruction, who, on the 12th November 1862, in anticipation of his special report on the Bishop's proposals, requested the Government to favor him for his guidance with their views on the subject generally.

5. The answer of Government is dated the 9th July 1863, and so much of it as is general in character is here reprinted: the substance, or in some cases the words in full, of the Director's suggestions, where it seemed necessary, being added in the margin.

Extract from a Minute by His Excellency the Governor, concurred in by the Honorable Board.

6. "Mr. Howard says, that Lord Canning's Minute seems to contemplate grants to new schools only. I do not think this was intended, but grants for Buildings and Foundation Funds should ordinarily be given only to meet new efforts. I concur with the distinction in the 8th paragraph of Mr. Howard's letter, that whilst annual subscriptions may be regarded as new efforts, the proceeds of an endowment could not be so considered; but even this rule must be liberally interpreted, and an old Institution reformed and put on a new footing may well deserve the character of a new effort. Whilst attaching the highest importance, as Mr. Howard does, to the warning in Lord Canning's Minute against the present style of Eurasian teaching for boys, and entirely concurring with Mr. Howard as to the superior value of a good artizan's as compared with a mere clerk's education, I do not think that such points as the teaching of trades should be made an invariable condition of grants under the rules. The intention is to furnish better schools for the class, which from inability or some other cause does not send its children to England. This class comprises many grades, the higher of which may reasonably desire to train their children for higher positions than those of artificers. A still larger number will unreasonably, but not the less absolutely, reject any training as tradesmen; and will accept the most superficial teaching which pretends to be of a higher kind, in preference. We cannot ignore the fact that there is a great demand for a particular kind of training. We may not think it the most beneficial to the community or to the individual, but it is free from objection; and I conceive that it is within the purpose of Lord Canning's Minute to do what can be done to make the best of it."

"Mr. Howard, in his concluding remarks on this point of the kind of education, says: 'Surely there should be a broader line drawn between charity children on the one hand, and young ladies and gentlemen, whose parents can afford to pay for their education what it costs. These are irreconcileable elements, and cannot be properly combined in one school.'"

"To this I quite agree, and my foregoing remark does not apply to charity schools, nor were Lord Canning's observations, directed to them, but rather to those schools which meet the wants of numerous grades between those who can afford to pay the full cost of the best school instruction, and those who are dependent on charitable institutions."

"We have in fact to consider the reasonable wants and wishes of parents in many classes of life; from those who would, if in England, wisely and properly send their children to a good parish or national school, up to those who would with equal wisdom and propriety, send them to a good Grammar or High School. It is impossible to apply one rule as regards the instruction to be afforded to all these classes. The only point they have in common is the necessity for not allowing the children to be untaught, nor to receive an education which, whether pretending to be liberal or rudimentary, shall be, as much of the present teaching of that class unfortunately is essentially unsound."

"Again concurring entirely with Mr. Howard's opinion as to the advantage of a European or hill climate, I do not think we should confine our grants to schools at Hill stations. The advantages of climate might however be good ground for extraordinary aid to establish such schools. The observations in the 12th paragraph of Lord Canning's Minute are pertinent to this question."

"I quite concur with Mr. Howard in his regret that European and Eurasian children do not make more use of the means of obtaining an excellent secular education, such as is given at the school and colleges provided for our native youths. But he hardly allows sufficient weight to the defects of that education in the eyes of most European parents, or to the physical as well as other difficulties of their children obtaining it. The religious element is of necessity wanting in the general course, and most European parents in this country, while they value this as much or more than other branches of education, feel quite as diffident with regard to their own powers of teaching it."

"Than again the Government schools are generally day schools, and so situated as to suit the convenience of particular classes of natives, such localities are rarely convenient for the attendance of the children of the less affluent classes of Europeans and Eurasians."

"I do not say that it would be at all impossible for one of this class to get his boys all the advantages of the good secular teaching of a Government Native School, and to add by instruction at home, and from Christian ministers, such religious teaching as a Christian parent would desire. But to do so requires better opportunities and better arrangements than most of our less affluent fellow countrymen could command."

"A remedy might be found in a good boarding house for Christian children under proper superintendence in a suitable locality, whence they could attend the classes of our Government schools and colleges. No provision need be made in the boarding house for any but the religious instruction of the scholars. I think the attention of the Director of Public Instruction, and of all interested in the education of Christian children, might be usefully directed to a trial of this plan."

E. I. HOWARD, Director of Public Instruction.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTH.

At Calcutta, on the 1st Dec., the wife of Mr. John Bartlett, Branch Pilot of a son.

Post Office Notices.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Benares*, will be closed THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th December 1863, at 7 o'clock A.M. An After-Packet will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

POSTAGE:—

	Via Marseilles.	*Via Southampton.*
Weight under ½ ounce	Rs. 0 6 8	Rs. 0 4 0
,, 1 ,,	,, 0 13 4	,, 0 8 0
,, 2 ,,	,, 1 10 8	,, 1 0 0
,, 3 ,,	,, 2 8 0	,, 1 8 0

MAILS FOR KARWAR, &c.

The Mails for Karwar (late Sadashegar), Mangalore, Cananore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorn, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam, per steamer *Indus*, will be closed THIS DAY MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 11 o'clock A.M.

MAILS FOR ADEN.

The Mails for Aden per steamer *Dalhousie*, will be closed on Tuesday, the 15th instant at 10 o'clock A.M. touching on her way at Mandavie.

Letters &c. sent by this opportunity are liable to Indian Inland Postage.

PERSIAN GULF MAIL.

Letters, &c., for the Persian Gulf, will be sent by Steamers, and not by Ship or Bagla. Should, however, parties desire their letters, &c., to be forwarded by the latter they must be so superscribed when they will be so sent.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *viâ* Aden by the Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

MAILS TO MUSCAT, VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *viâ* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bagla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

CALENDAR.—DECEMBER—1863.

First Quarter, Thursday ..... 17th 4h. 36.7m. P.M.
Full Moon, Friday ..... 25th 7h. 41.4m. A.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour Even.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Mon.	14	Mars rises at 4.33 A.M	6 25	5 24	1 22	1 45	
Tues.	15	Mars sets at 3.41 P.M.	6 27	5 24	2 8	2 3	
Wed.	16	O. Sapienta.	6 27	5 24	2 59	3 26	
Thu.

345 The same *ex.* The same.
346 The same *ex.* The same.
307 Donald Taylor *ex.* Henry Brooke.
H. GAMBLE Prothonotary.
Prothonotary's Office, 12th December 1863.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION SIDE.
FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1863.
Ninth Day, 12th Dec. 1863.
(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD, KT.

His Lordship having taken his seat on the Bench at 10 o'clock, the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.
Mr. E. Leckie, Foreman.

Messrs. N. C. Richardson, R. Dwyer, H. Dwyer G. C. Gordon, J. Wynn, H. Prescott, S. Wright, P. A. Rowe, Bomanjee Bhickajee, Nanabhoy Bhaskerjee, Abdool K. Sheik Ally.

LEVYING DISTRESS.—Babbajee Narrayen was indicted for levying distress for the Rent of a piece of ground, he not being an authorized Bailiff. Mr. Dunbar appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Barton for the defence.

The indictment having been read, (the prisoner having pleaded not guilty.)

Mr. Barton rose and asked his Lordship to discharge the prisoner, as the Act under which he was indicted was confined in its operation within the limits of Calcutta, his Lordship therefore had no jurisdiction. Mr. Barton here read from Act 7, Sec. 6 of 1847.

Mr. Dunbar opposed on the grounds that the Act had been extended to Bombay, and it was evidently intended by the framers of the Act, that it should apply to cases like the present.

His Lordship said, that the extension alluded to of the Act, was only so far as regarded the Small Cause Court and civil side, the Court now sitting was a Criminal Court, what the Counsel of Calcutta intended when they passed the Act, it was no business of his to guess, as the Act stood, so they must understand it, and it was perfectly clear that the present case was one containing no crime of which that Court could take cognisance, having no jurisdiction; he should therefore order the prisoner to be discharged, the indictment being quashed. The prisoner was accordingly discharged. There being no further business before the Court the Sessions were dissolved by proclamation.

THE FRONTIER WAR.

PESHAWUR, *November 26th.*

Sir Neville Chamberlain has reluctantly been obliged to resign command of the Field Force at Umbeyla, and is succeeded by Major General Garvock who leaves Peshawur this day to assume direction of the operations. It is very much to be regretted that at such a moment the Troops engaged should be deprived of General Chamberlain's leadership and experience; but the state of his wound causes so much apprehension to the Doctors that they have insisted upon his giving up a command that was eating his life away as it were, through the fever of excitement and responsibility it threw him into. Were Sir Neville in a good state of health his wound of itself would have given no cause for alarm; but he was suffering from severe illness at the commencement of this campaign, and undertook it against the advice of his medical officers. The excitement of his position has upheld him till now, but the irritation of his wound has caused a re-action, and the slumbering pains and ills he had before, have awakened a fresh and fairly "floored" him.

Brigadier General Haly, C. B., succeeds to the command of the Peshawur Division, and Colonel Seudamore, C. B., to that of the Brigade. Nothing has occurred to the front since I wrote last. To-day, however, I suppose the Fanatics will, as usual on Thursday afternoon, beat up the quarters of our pickets. It is said Sir Hugh will be amongst us before long, and that a Camp of *observation* will be formed at Campbellpore or Nowshera.—*Sindian, Dec. 5th.*

POONA.

A DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL.—We beg to announce the arrival in Poona, of His Excellency Hyder Effendi, Ottoman Minister, at the Court of Persia. He will only, we believe, make a brief stay in the Deccan capital. He arrived last night, and will, we fancy, be pleased with the city—although he has come amongst us at a very unsatisfactory season of the year.

A salute of thirteen guns will be fired this morning in honour of His Excellency's arrival, amongst us. His Excellency was received by Major Gordon—an officer in every way qualified to represent British interests in these parts, not only on account of the characteristic chivalry of his nature, but also with respect to his intimate acquaintance with all the customs and courtesies, generally, observed in the exchange of compliments, between Europeans and Asiatics. We trust that the tree of friendship, planted in the Deccan province of British India, will be long remembered by the tributaries of the empire, and retained in the memory of the distinguished nobleman who has honoured us with a visit.—*Deccan Herald, Dec.* 11.

BENGAL.

OWING to the recent increase of business in the several Mints, and the consequent increase of responsibility, the Mintmaster of the Presidency of Fort Saint George has suggested to the local Government to appoint an Assistant Mintmaster on a salary of Rupees 500 per mensem. The proposition was submitted for sanction to the Government of India by that of Madras. The President in Council, however, has referred it to the local Government for further consideration and report on the subject.—*Hurkaru, Dec.* 4.

MR. George Smith has retired from the Editorship of the *Friend of India*. A native of Leith, Mr. Smith, in early youth, distinguished himself at the Edinburgh High School. He came to India, under the auspices of the Rev. Dr. Duff, in the Educational Department, some years ago; was Professor of Literature in the Doveton College at Calcutta, and subsequently Principal of that establishment. As a contributor to the *Calcutta Review*, Mr. Smith won distinction. His Editorship of the *Friend of India* has, on the whole, proved a success, in a literary point, of view. On subjects which he thoroughly understood Mr. Smith wrote with eloquence and signal power. Thus, his Memoir of the late Lord Dalhousie which appeared in the *Friend of India*, was one of the most vivid sketches of biography that ever appeared in the Indian Press.

Mr. Walter Brett, Editor of the *Englishman*, has, we observe, also resigned his post, and proceeds "forthwith to Europe." The position assumed by the *Englishman*, during Mr. Brett's Editorship, attests his literary skill and energy.—*Bangalore Herald, Dec.* 8.

SIND.

GOOD NEWS FOR TELEGRAPH EMPLOYES.—We are glad to learn that Government have authorised the Collectors in Sind to disburse the amounts of the monthly abstracts of fixed salaries, establishments, &c., of the Electric Telegraph Department, when duly presented at the Treasury, countersigned by the Superintendent of the Circle. This was done, it appears, on a representation made to Government by the Civil Auditor in Bombay, of the delay in the issue of pay to the Department; but it is more likely that the Chatten business suggested the adoption of this sensible measure.—*Sindian, Dec.* 2.

OFFICIAL AND OTHER MOVEMENTS AND CHANGES.—The Commissioner's Camp was at Gholam Ali on the 25th ultimo. Those of the Collector and Major Marston shifted on the 28th to a place six miles from Sapoorah, and on the 29th thence to Kuddajee where Mr. Erskine was to remain until the arrival of the English Mail by which Major Goldsmid was expected. Major Goldsmid, although his name appears in the list of passengers from Suez, has not yet arrived here.

We perceive that Sir Charles Bright, Mr. Latimer Clark and other gentlemen who are to carry on the work of running the new electric wire up the Euphrates Valley, were to take passage for India, *via* Marseilles, on the 12th ultimo. Mr. Brunton, of the Sind Railway, was coming out by the same opportunity.

Messrs. W. Boulton, Supernumerary Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Karrachee; and W. Tyndall, Supernumerary Deputy Collector and Magistrate, Shikarpoor, have passed the Departmental Examination qualifying them for promotion.—*Id.*

OOTACAMUND.

THE CIVIL DISPENSARY.—Mr. Grant, the Collector of Coimbatore, has sent the following for circulation in Ootacamund.

"In circulating the accompanying Notification of Government for the information of the European and principal Native Inhabitants of Ootacamund, the undersigned trusts that they will contribute liberally to the support of an institution, which has been the means of alleviating much distress amongst the suffering poor. The retention of the Dispensary, the only institution of the kind in Ootacamund, becomes a matter of no small importance to Gentleman interested in Coffee cultivation as well as to the residents and visitors in general. The low country coolies are now more than ever finding their way to the Hills. Cold and Fever, the results of exposure to the climate, are, it is to be regretted, too common amongst them, and were it not for the existence of the Dispensary, they would have no place to resort for Medical treatment—and protection from the cold and wet, whilst recovering from illness. The Senior Medical Officer on the Hills now in charge of the Dispensary is most anxious to do his duty, but without funds his exertions are in vain—and if these are not found, the Government, it will be observed, threatens to close the institution.

P. GRANT, Collector."

The threat alluded to is contained in the 3rd paragraph of the Notification to which reference is made, and we give it below.

"The Government consider that the time has now arrived when the inhabitants of the Districts, where the Civil Dispensaries have been hitherto entirely supported by the State, should be made to understand distinctly that while the Government will continue to supply the Medical aid and the Medicines they expect the local public to provide the necessary funds for the food, cloth ing, and attendance required by their own sick poor; and that where this is not done, they will close the Dispensaries altogether."

The Civil Dispensary in Ootacamund, is, as Mr. Grant justly observes, an Institution of incalculable benefit to the poor Natives. It however not only requires support, but extension. The accommodation at present available for in-door patients is limited in the extreme, and large numbers have to be refused admission, to whom the refusal is probably equivalent to death. It is to support and enlarge such an Institution that the present movement has been set on foot, and we not only trust that at a meeting to be held shortly, there will be a large attendance and a liberal subscription, but that every one in Ootacamund, European and Native, will subscribe monthly, however small the contribution, towards the objects of a charity second to none in usefulness and merit.

When the Meeting to which we have alluded is held, we would suggest that measures be adopted to obtain contributions in Bombay and Bengal, not a few of the residents in those Presidencies being interested in the Dispensary here on behalf of their servants and followers; and we have not the least doubt but that the call will be freely responded to.

Since the above was written we have received a notice convening the Meeting in question for the 10th Instant.—*Neilgherry Excelsior, Dec.* 3.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

WE have Telegraphic News up to the 5th instant, which informs us that General Chamberlain was much better. His brothers, Crawford and Charles Chamberlain, had arrived safely at Nowshera.—*Mofussilite, Dec. 8th.*

A Telegram From Calcutta, received yesterday morning, informs us that "Sir William Denison has decided on remaining in Calcutta. The Government Secretariat Offices have been ordered down from the North-West."

We never knew a Governor-General who had not come to the identical "determination" of Sir William Denison; but, somehow or other, they have invariably "smashed" their determination, sooner or later, and have come up to the North-West. To parody Lord Byrou, when he promised to be virtuous:—

They make a resolution when they land,
But then they break it, ere the year runs out.

Taking the Secretariat offices to Calcutta will cost the Government a little money.—*Id*

THE MOFUSSILITE'S VAGARIES.

Hurkaru, Dec, 5.

THERE is a very funny article in the *Mofussilite* of the 1st December, rebuking those "conductors" of the Indian press who snap at every rumour and publish it without reflecting what harm they may do." The homily in question was called forth by a groundless rumour that is erroneously supposed to have found its way into the columns of the Presidency papers, and to have consequently on its way to England, "where it will doubtless create no small sensation." This rumour was to the effect that two regiments of Seikhs had mutinied, carried off two guns, and joined the enemy. Rightly judging this to be a very serious matter, if true, our contemporary at once applied in the proper quarter to ascertain the correctness of the report, and on being informed that it was wholly without foundation he refrained from publishing either the statement or its contradiction. He assumes, however, that the story must have crept into the Presidency journals, and in that belief proceeds to read their conductors a grave lecture on the responsibilities of a free press. Now, so far as the Calcutta papers are concerned, not a line has been printed on the subject, though it would certainly have been no dereliction of duty had they mentioned the rumour only to contradict it. But the cream of the joke is this. In the very same paper in which our Meerut contemporary reproves his brethern of the press for their *gobemouche* propensities, we find the two following paragaphs, both of a highly apocryphal character. The one alluding to Sir. William Denison must have been written on the Sunday, on which day His Excellency had not even sighted Saugor. However here are the two offenders against journalistic reticence:—

No. I.

We learn that Sir William Denison has, reached Calcutta so seriously unwell that he is unable to take charge of the Government of India."

No. II.

"We hear, but cannot quite depend on the information, that H. E. Sir Hugh Rose has had another tumble, and, we regret to say, broken his leg."

After that it is not a little comical to be told that—"Our idea of the duties of an Editor is, that he has no right to Publish all he hears, no matter how accurate may be the information. He should ask himself, what good or what harm will the publication of this do! We do not mean to say that he should edit his papers on the principle of the Napoleons with regard to the *Moniteur*, and put forth the grossest falsehoods, but there is a nice and delicate line of demarcation, which amounts to this: *What* shal l be *pressed* ; and what shall be *suppressed* ?"

THE ACCOUNTANT GENERAL AND THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, MADRAS.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.
Proceedings of the Madras Government.

Read the following letter from the Honorable W. R. Arbuthnot, Vice Chairman, Chamber of Commerce; to the Honorable A. J. Arbuthnot, Chief Secretary to Government, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 28th October 1863.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Proceedings of Government in the Financial Department, with Order thereon, 9th October 1863, No. 657.

With reference to paragraphs 4 and 5, I am requested by the Chamber to point out that the effect of the system introduced by Mr. Lodwick, is to place in the hands of any one individual the power of regulating the rate at which Bills on the Mofussil Treasuries shall be issued, or else of compelling the issue of them to stand over for five days, at the expiration of which period the business of tendering must commence de novo. The chamber will suppose the case of Bills being advertised as available on any one Treasury to the extent of two lacs of Rupees. An individual, A, having occasion to purchase a Bill for Rupees 100, tenders for the same at 1 per cent. premium. Another individual, B, tenders for a lac of Rupees at a lower rate of premium, or possibly at par. The Chamber submits that it is neither in the true interest of the State, nor fair to B that he shall be compelled to pay the rate of premium at which A may chance to have tendered, with the only alternative to B of foregoing altogether the object he may have had in view for a period of at least five days.

In paragraphs 5, the Governor in Council is pleased to state that as there is no difficulty in obtaining tenders, consequent of the practice introduced by Mr. Lodwick, it would clearly be in opposition to the interests of the Government that it should be altered. The Chamber would point out in opposition to these views, that it frequently happens that the option of taking Bills at higher rates than those named by the party tendering is not availed of, and that Bills are subsequently tendered for and issued at rate less favourable to the Government than those named in the original and rejected applications. Mr. Lodwick's statement that the cash balances in the Mofussil Treasuries have never been lower than at the present time may be correct; but the inference which he draws from this circumstance, viz, that the operation of his Department are in no way hindered by the course adopted, is denied. The Statement opens up a question much too large to be entered into with advantage in the present communication.

I had written thus far with the approval of the Chamber, when the Accountant General's Notification of the 23rd instant, appeared in the Fort Saint George Gazette.

I am now requested to add that by the proposed new system, other elements of doubt and uncertainty are introduced. Mr. Lodwick's illustration of the manner of its working is either very incomplete, or else very much is left in reserve for the exercise of the discretion of the Accountant General. He supposes a case in which only the exact amount advertised is applied for. The highest tender, A's, being for an inconsiderable amount, and the next highest B's, for a long amount, the question arises as to whether B is to be allowed the option of receiving in full of his tender at the rate of A, or whether he is only to share in the rateable proportion with lower priced tenderers, say C, D, and E. Possibly it may not suit B to take up the Bill at the rate proposed for his acceptance, viz., the rate at which A has tendered; but as he is not bound to declare for five days, the matter remains for that period in obeyance, to the great and main fact inconvenience to other applicants, and very probably to the prejudice ultimately (instances might to adduced if necessary) of the public service.

I would in conclusion point out that every inconvenience and disturbance of this nature was prevented by the system heretofore in use, viz., the acceptance of the tenders of the highest bidders, a system which commended itself to the judgment of several of the most distinguished financial Officers of the Government, and which met with the acceptance and approval of the community generally. I am desired to request that the Government will be pleased to re-consider the subject, and it is hoped that such re-consideration will induce them to issue orders for the re-establishment of the former system.

Referred to the Accountant General for his remarks, with special reference to the statement that it frequently happens that the option of taking Bills at higher rates than those named by the party tendering is not availed of, and that Bills are subsequently tendered for and issued at rates less favourable to the Government, than those named in the original and rejected applications.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT, Chief Secretary.

Fort St. George, 5th November 1863.

From R. W. Lodwick, Esq., Acting Deputy Auditor and Accountant General; to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated Fort St. George, 11th November 1863, No. 251.

I have the honor, with reference to Government endorsement, dated 5th instant, to state that the assertion made by the Vice Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce in the 3rd paragraph of his letter now returned is, in the sense he makes it, incorrect. The rule, as will be seen from the accompaniment marked A, is for the rates of premium to rise each Bill day, owing to the market rate being maintained by the system I have introduced. Occasionally but very seldom, owing to a sudden demand for money arising in the interim on a neighbouring Treasury, or some other cause, the rates may fall a little, and then Bills must of course be given at a slightly worse rate on the succeeding Bill day than that which was previously rejected on account of being less at the time than the rate then accepted. This is a contingency to which all transactions in the market are subject; but it is quite unfair to bring it forward as evidence of the falseness of my system. Every mercantile man ought to know perfectly well that fluctuations cannot be guarded against by the seller altogether, and I respectfully submit that it is quite unworthy of a body like the Chamber of Commerce to endeavour to support their case by arguments of the nature of those they must be fully aware of. Take for instance the Bombay market. Bills were the other day obtainable at unheard of rates of discount. Say then a buyer had gone to a merchant at that time and offered to purchase a large amount at 1 Rupee, the real rate being 1-8 per cent. Of course the offer would have been rejected at once, and very properly; but three days afterwards the rate might, owing to some unforeseen occurrence, fall to 12 Annas. Would it be fair or reasonable to blame the merchant because he did not take the offer of 1 Rupee when made him? This is precisely the case with me. My object is to keep up the rates, and it is perfectly clear that the only way to do so is not to take small offers. Once let it get about that I have accepted a lower tender, and no one will be induced to offer more next Bill day than the low rate accepted previously.

The Statement marked A does, as I have said, show that the rates usually rise and that with great steadiness, and of itself might suffice to prove Mr. Arbuthnot wrong; but that there is no doubt of the improved working of the Bill and Resource Department, since I have held my present position, I have had a further statement (marked B drawn up, to which reference is made. It will be seen from this that I remitted to Bombay *direct from the Mofussil* more than three times the amount sent by my predecessor in the same number of months, viz., 37 lacs against 12 lacs, and that although in consequence, my actual amount of Bills drawn is less by 1,065,197, I have made an increased profit of no less than 1,721,803 Rupees. Or in other words 8,849,655 Rupees made only 13,704 Rupees; whereas 7,781,458 Rupees cleared 20,145 Rupees. Can anything be more clear then, than that my system is a great success? and when it is considered that though I have taken five months as the period to test my system by, that system was not in operation the whole time; and further, that if it had not been for the check put off so much Treasure *direct* to Bombay by sea, the profits must have been very much greater, I feel confident that His Excellency in Council will admit that I have acted wisely in maintaining my ground against the European mercantile community, and that I am not deserving of the abuse and censure which have been so liberally heaped upon me by the Chamber of Commerce and individual members of that body.

3. Were it necessary, I might multiply proofs of the truth of what I have stated; but two instances of late occurrence will, I think, suffice. The first is a case in which Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co. tendered on Godavary at a considerably less than another party and were as usual given the option of increasing their tender or being rejected. They did not take up the Bill and the money was available next Bill day. The rush of tenders on this day was most extraordinary. I could have disposed of much more than I had to give at the increased rate, and as it was I got hold of my whole balance on these favourable terms. Here then it is clear that I was perfectly right in supposing that money at Godavery was worth as much as the individual whose tender I accepted on the first pay offered for it and that had I, according to the old system, given a Bill to Messrs. Arbuthnot & Co., Government would have been a loser to a considerable extent, and that without any object being gained, for the money was as well in the Madras Treasuries as in Madras during the few days I lay there, owing to Messrs. Arbuthnot Co, not having taken up their tender. The second case is equally telling in my favor. A local Bank tendered for a whole lac on Cochin, at five annas, and another party made a tender for a similar amount at four annas. There were only 160,000 Rupees available in all, and under the old system this other tender would have been accepted to the extent of 60,000 Rupees. I followed my own plan. I was anxious to get the money as it happened to the Bank, but I permitted myself to exhibit no anxiety and accepted the 60,000 at five annas. The offer was closed with, and I thus managed not only to do all I wanted in the way of removing the money, but to collect a profit which my predecessors would have lost; and what is of much more importance, I kept up the rate and expect to clear of three lacs which I have ordered with all haste to Malabar from Madura, where they have been lying useless, at a handsome profit.

4. Referring to other parts of Mr. Arbuthnot's letter, I would beg in the first place respectfully to point out how completely the instance given in that gentleman's 2nd paragraph tells against himself when considered attentively. Why should B, merely because he has an objection view, for five days get from Government a whole lac of Rupees at par, for which, if the Accountant General be not too eager, a Rupee per cent. will be obtained? The object of B may be, doubtless in his own opinion of paramount importance, but it is of no consequence to Government who have also an object in view, viz., of the lac B asks for, pay for its own cost in the way of conveyance of the Huzoor from the districts, guards, &c. Is Government therefore to lose 1,000 Rupees (the porfit on 1 lac at 1 Rupee per cent.) merely because B has an idea that he can do great things with the said lac if he get it exactly at a certain time? Surely not; yet this is precisely what the Chamber of Commerce recommend.

5. So again the case put in the last paragraph but one of Mr. Arbuthnot's letter does not bear looking into. The merchants assume that it is of the utmost importance that every Rupee advertised as available for Bills should find its way *immediately* to the Treasury at the Presidency, and that therefore any money left in the Mofussil must be so left *to the injury of Government*. Nothing can surely be more erroneous than this supposition, for I would ask what possible advantage can be derived from bringing money hastily to the Bank, which is not required for immediate use. If there be enough at the Presidency to meet all demands, and a large surplus over, and the Accountant General anticipates a sudden call upon him, the money may just as well be in the Mofussil as here, and its removal, as I trust I have clearly shown, may positively entail a loss to the State. Bearing this in mind then, all that has been said by Mr. Arbuthnot in the paragraph under notice regarding "prejudice to the public service" becomes of no force. Neither is there any *real* hardship entailed on any one in the case cited for the conditions of tenders are known to all, viz., that the highest rate is to be accepted and the other tenders are liable to rejection or to an optional increase granted *as a matter of grace*. If then through the obstinacy of B; C, D, and E, lose their chance of getting Bills on that day, they have no just cause of complaint, for being tenders at rates below that which has been accepted (A's), the Accountant General would in any case, have been justified in *rejecting their tenders altogether*, and the only person to blame is B, who would in future be looked upon with suspicion by this Department; C, D, and E, being given the chance of getting Bills in preference to him when tenders were on a par with his.

6. In order to stop persons from suffering inconvenience through the obstinacy of fellow tenders, I have the honor to recommend the following plan for adoption. The number of days now given tenders to take Bills is is absurdly large, and enables persons to prevent others from giving this Department the fair rate it demands, though perfectly willing to do so. I advise that for the future it be made incumbent on tenders, to take up their tenders *by the evening of the of the succeeding Bill day*, and that in the event of an accepted tender not being taken up by that time, other parties be permitted to have the amount so remaining available. For example, take a case similar to that put by Mr. Arbuthnot in his last paragraph but one; 50,000 Rupees are advertised as available at Cuddapah, but the aggregate of the tenders sent in his 1,000,0000 Rupees. A, tenders at eight Annas for 30,000 Rupees. But six annas for 25,000. C, at five annas for 10,000. D, at four annas for 10,000, and the rest of the lac is made up of smaller tenders at, say par.

The course I recommend is for A's tender to be accepted. B's tender to be likewise accepted at eight annas up to 20,000 Rupees; and for the following words to be written on the other tenders. "Refused as the amount has been accepted at eight annas, but may be presented again on——morning on the chance of getting the amount of any tender not taken up at eight annas."

The course at present is for A's tender to be accepted, and for B to be told that he can have 20,000 Rs. at eight Annas if he chooses, the others being rejected.

This plan will effectually prevent persons succeeding in their endeavours to embarrass the operations of this Department and will put a stop to every thing in the way of complaint on the part of tenders.

7. In conclusion, with reference to that Mr. Arbuthnot has remarked, at the close of his letter' I can only say that although I am perfectly willing to admit that many of my predecessors have been Officers of more ability than I can lay claim to, I must do myself the justice of asserting that no one of them can have been more earnestly desirous than myself of doing every thing in my power to serve the interests of Government or have paid more attention to the question at issue. I trust, therefore, I shall continue to possess the confidence of His Excellency in Council, and be rewarded for all the trouble I have taken by receiving the approbation of Government.

1863.			Rs.	A.	P.	
Ganjam	July	25th...	0	6	0	Rose.
Do.	,,	29th...	1	0	0	
Do.	Oct.	3rd...	0	8	3	
Do.	,,	7th...	0	9	3	Rose again.
Do.	,,	10th...	0	8	0	
Do.	,,	14th...	0	6	0	
Do.	,,	31st...	0	8	0	Rose.
Godavery	Aug.	6th...	0	4	0	Rose regularly.
Do.	,,	8th...	0	5	0	
Do.	,,	12th...	0	8	0	
Do.	,,	15th...	0	8	0	
Do.	,,	24th...	1	4	0	
Do.	,,	28th...	1	8	0	
Kistna	Sept.	19th...	0	9	2	Do.
Do.	,,	23rd...	0	10	3	
Do.	,,	26th...	0	14	0	
Do.	,,	30th...	6	15	9	
Do.	,,	10th...	1	5	7	
Do.	,,	14th...	1	7	1	
Do.	,,	17th...	1	4	0	
Do.	,,	26th...	1	6	11	Rose again.
Do.	,,	28th...	0	10	0	
Cuddapah	Sept.	16th				
		19th &				
		26th...	0	2	0	Do.
Do.	,,	30th...	0	9	0	
Do.	Oct.	3rd...	0	8	0	
Tinnevelly	Aug.	22nd...	0	8	0	
Do.	,,	26th...	...	...	...	
Do.	Sept.	9th...	0	10	0	Rose.
Do.	,,	16th...	0	13	0	
Do.	,,	23rd...	0	5	0	
Do.	Oct.	10th...	1	2	0	Do.
Do.	,,	14th...	0	9	0	
Do.	,,	17th...	0	4	1	
Do.	,,	21st...	0	9	0	Do.
Do.	,,	28th...	0	12	0	
Do.	,,	31st...	0	3	0	
Malabar	Aug.	4th...	0	1	6	Rose.
Do.	,,	5th...	0	2	0	
Do.	,,	17th...	...	...	...	
Do.	Sept.	2nd to Oct. 17th.	0	4	0	Rose.
Do.	,,	21st...	0	5	0	
Madura	Sept.	19th...	0	2	6	
Do.	,,	30th...	0	1	6	
Do.	Oct.	10th...	0	2	6	Rose.
Do.	,,	14th...	0	2	0	
Do.	,,	21st...	...	...	...	
Nellore	,,	2st...	0	6	0	
Do.	,,	5th...	0	2	0	
Do.	,,	8th...	0	5	0	Rose.
Do.	,,	12th...	0	1	6	
Do.	Sept.	2nd...	0	4	0	Rose.
Do.	,,	5th & 12th...	...	...	...	
Do.	Oct.	3rd...	0	11	0	Rose.
Do.	,,	7th...	0	10	0	
Do.	,,	16th...	0	8	0	
Do.	,,	31st...	0	6	0	
South Arcot	Sept.	12th...	0	3	0	
Do.	,,	16th...	0	1	0	
Do.	,,	19th...	0	4	0	
Do.	,,	23rd...	0	5	0	Rose.
Do.	,,	26th...	0	5	0	
Do.	Oct.	7th...	0	2	0	
Do.	,,	10th...	...	...	...	
Do.	,,	31st...	0	1	0	Rose.

NOTE.—The markets placed on the left are, it will be seen, more manageable that the three placed on the right, but clearly the tendency of maintaining rates has, as a rule, been to cause a rise. The fluctuations cannot be helped. No plan which could be devised would prevent an occasional fall, and the plan with very variable markets is to remove all funds to places where money is more steadily in demand as has been done in the case of Madura.—Vide letter paragraph. 3.

11*th November* 1863.

B.

Remittances sent to Bombay.

1863.			Rs.	A.	P.
In February	From Salem.....		500,000	0	0
In March.....	,, Malabar.....		150,000	0	0
In ,,	,, South Canara.		550,000	0	0
			1,200,000	0	0
In July	From	Tanjore.....	1,500,000	0	0
In ,,	,,	Tinnevelly...	1,200,000	0	0
In ,,	,,	Madura.....	1,000,000	0	0
			3,700,000	0	0

11*th November* 1863.

Memorandum of premia realized.

	Bills drawn.			Premium.		
1863.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
January...	1,887,250	5	5	2,039	5	0
February...	1,774,429	2	5	3,957	14	11
March	1,968,990	2	5	4,588	2	4
April	1,174,163	1	4	2,611	4	0
May	2,041,822	12	11	5,508	2	7
	8,846,655	8	6	18,706	16	10
June.....	1,596,359	10	10	4,972	15	8
July.....	1,409,901	2	0	2,371	13	4
August ...	1,447,125	5	0	2,594	0	4
September	1,755,678	6	8	4,337	6	5
October ...	1,572,393	15	4	6,868	12	11
	7,781,458	8	9	20,145	0	7

11*th November* 1863.

From R. W. Lodwick, Esq., Acting Deputy Auditor and Accountant General, Madras, to the Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras, dated 13th Nov. 1863, No 258.

I have the honor, with reference to my letter, No. 251, dated 11th instant, to bring to your notice for the information of His Excellency in Council, the following case which has just occurred, and which appears to me remarkably well adapted to prove the soundness of my views regarding the necessity of keeping up rates on Mofussil Treasuries by declining to take less than the highest tender for the time being.

2. The Mercantile Bank on the 7th instant applied for Rupees 18,000 on the Godavery Treasury, and the tender was accepted at 1 Rupee the rate obtained. They did not take up the Bill, and again tendered for the same amount on the 11th instant at annas 8. Having obtained 10 annas, I declined to comply with this tender except at the increase rate, and though at first the Bank made a feint of not taking up the Bill by striking out the amount from the other sums tendered for, in the same document, it will be seen* that they have at last given the premium demanded, thus showing that money at Godavery is worth 10 annas, and that any vacillation on the part of this Department would have been injurious to the interests of Government.

3. On the 11th, there were ten tenders on Godavery, many of them at par, and out of three only one at 10 annas. The enhanced rate given by many of those tenders were altered by the single tender and that under the old system Government would have lost heavily.

From ROBERT C. Walker, Agent Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China; to the Accountant General, Fort Saint George, dated Madras, 13th November 1863

With reference to my tender of instant, for an order on the Godavery for Rupees 18,000 in favor of Messrs. Cholet & Co, at 8 annas premium, and which was accepted by you at 10 annas premium, I shall feel much obliged if you will now grant the draft, as our Constituents telegraph their willingness to pay 10 annas premium.

Premium Rupees 112-9.

The Cheque on the Bank of Madras is enclosed

(True Copy.)

J. MACKEY,
Ag. 1st Assistant Accountant General.

ORDER THEREON, 24th Nov. 1863, No. 750.

On full consideration of the arguments urged by the Chamber of Commerce in their Vice Chairman's letter of the 28th ultimo, and of explanation furnished by the Accountant General, the Governor in Council sees no sufficient reason for altering the system followed by that Officer in dealing with tenders on the Mofussil Treasuries further than by limiting the number of days now allowed to tenderers for taking up their tenders after they have been accepted, as suggested by Mr. Lodwick in the 6th paragraph of his letter. The Government approve of Mr. Lodwick's proposal that for the future, tenderers shall be required to take up their tenders *by the evening of the succeeding Bill day*, and that in the event of an accepted tender not being taken up by that time, other parties shall be permitted to have the amount remaining available. Mr. Lodwick will issue a notification to this effect.—*Athenæum and Statesman, Dec. 7th.*

THE COSSYA HILLS.

(*Dacca News, Nov.* 28)

If the New Police has not been successful in keeping black sheep entirely out of its ranks, the credit must nevertheless be accorded to it, at least in Cherra, of turning them out of the ranks the moment they are discovered. Our readers will remember our telling them a month ago, that a light of the New Police, revolving within himself the means by which he might make himself famous as well as rich, pounced upon some unfortunate people in an out-of-the-way village, and having plundered them, brought them in as rebels. We are glad to know that this zealous and plucky officer, who it appears, by the way, was a sub-Inspector, has been convicted of having robbed and falsely accused his victims, and has accordingly been dismissed from the service with disgrace, and a fine of Rs. 50. Under Major Raban's discipline, those who have been transferred from the old to the new Force, will not find iniquity escape with impunity. A few more examples of the vigor with which the Deputy Inspector General punishes oppressors, will remove one great source of trouble and disaffection among the Cossyas.

Heard of another instance of misconduct on the part of one who had originally belonged to the old force; but as he bears a notoriously bad character among the people, we are quite sure Major Raban has his eye upon him, and upon many others of whom perhaps we know nothing; and that he will on no account suffer the efficiency of his department and its good name to be impaired for want of a little looking-after.

It has been reported to us that U Myllon the Dalloi of Mynso, has given himself up to the authorities. There are, therefore, only two headmen out in the jungles, supported by eight or a dozen followers.

A letter from Cherra dated the 19th instant, says: 'About two or three o'clock yesterday afternoon, there was another flight of locusts in the neighbourhood of Cherra. A few very stout ones in size to-day. They were of the dark red kind.' We have received no further tidings of the direction in which our late visitants have gone, or the progress they have made.

A SIXTY YEARS' SECRET.

(*London Review, Oct.* 31).

SECRETS are things made to be discovered, as promises, according to an immoral poverb, are things made to be broken, but they sometimes contrive to elude detection for a wonderfully long period. We believe that people generally have no idea of the immense amount of secreting there is in human nature; how many men walk about with some strange, unsuspected fact darkly hidden away in the recesses of their own conscience! Does any one know all about any one else? Has any wife entire cognizance of all the antecedents of her husband? any husband complete information of the personal history of his wife? Could we write anything like an exhaustive biography of our nearest relatives, our most intimate friends? Are we sure that we know the number of members of our own family, or that some day, when we are rising sixty, we shall not be surprised by the descent on us, from the far west of America, of some unimagined brother, or supernumerary first cousin? It is not many months ago since the police reports introduced to us the case of a gentleman, married for years, who discovered in the person of a faithful domestic the important relation of a sister-in-law. Doubtless that worthy gentleman thought there were no secrets between the partner of his fortunes and himself; yet all the while she was furtively harbouring her sister in the guise of a woman of all work. Perhaps the gentleman was not without *his* secret; for most of us have some dark chamber in our bosoms, of which we like to retain possession of the key. There may be nothing criminal or disgraceful in that chamber; it may be merely something sorrowful; but we prefer to keep the door locked, and it is only at times, in the utter solitariness of self-communion, that even we enter the obscure dungeon, and face the spectres of old memory. Some of us, indeed, have secret rooms in our minds as horrible as that of Blue Beard; for who can consider the number of unpunished murders that have been committed of late years, it is clear that there must be many undiscovered murderers in our midst. But these, thank God! are very exceptional instances. Still, a vast number of people have some skeleton (over and above that bestowed on them by nature) which they are mightily concerned to think that your eye shall not catch. Vain task! They may succeed for years, but the revelation comes at last. Blue Beard, on a fit of insane confidence, gave the key of his murderous museum to his wife, with strict injunctions not to open the door, forgetting that she would be certain to do so as soon as his back was turned. Husbands are not so simply confiding now a days, but the skeleton slips out nevertheless. His custodian is loquacious in his cups one day, or talks in his sleep one night; he is put off his guard by a question, or dumbfoundered by the sudden production of a document; some good-natured friend who is in the secret chooses to tattle, or some inconceivable conjunction of circumstances takes place;—when behold! the doors of the jealously guarded chamber are instant

his intellect unwearied, that fourteen years ago he might have claimed to have fulfilled, with the natural span of life, its duties, and found in retirement that respect which is refused to him, because he still works for England? His history cries shame upon these eager faters of splendid popularity and manly success. Were all that is alleged against the statesman ten times true, the indecent precipitancy with which it has been caught up and bandied about, and spiced into sensation articles, would not the less be a standing disgrace against the journalism which pretends to honour fair play. Would it not have been time enough when the outrageous story had been proved, to fling the good name of Palmerston to the malice-mongers? Might it not have been deferred till then, at least, to give the foreign journals the malignant *canard* which they are now passing from one to another with a hideous literary leer? If the audacious calumny were true, there is no rank or class in England that would not have to share the discredit which envy now seeks to pile on the illustrious chief of debate and council. We say, then, that it was a foolish as well as an unmanly and ignoble thing, to lend this trumped-up charge one single voice which could carry with it the slightest weight or influence. It would be almost open to Lord Palmerston, in his indignation and disappointment at such treatment from those who speak the language which he has helped to make glorious, to do what Scipio did. They charged the conqueror of Hannibal with peculation; and, in the presence of the assembled people, he sternly tore up the accounts of his consulship. The Premier might similarly preserve proud silence, and well nigh unreproved, too, in the face of such an arrant and bitter haste to condemn him; but when this charge is answered as we dare aver it will be, what will be the reflections of those who have thus swallowed scandal raw?

To us, indeed, it has seemed so natural that the London press should honourably and loyally withhold all remark still it was fair to make them; the claims of Lord Palmerston's spirit, service, and years upon our delicacy, seemed so transcendant that we are driven to accuse our contemporaries —and we do accuse them—of ignoring every principle of honour and charity in the passion of their political spite. Personally they could have spared the Premier; but the boast that he held his seat by favour of the Tories was only an empty boast; and they hated the Minister for a success which ostracised their party. Their sour, splenetic malice peeps out like a cloven hoof in one of the articles to which we are alluding. They lick their lips over the scurrilous tale, they relish it, they turn it this way and that way, they slaver it and gnaw upon it like a kennelhound baiting at his leisure—not because it is malicious only but because they can make capital out of it towards their opponent's downfall. What does it matter to them whether the report be true or false? It serves its purpose so long as it is unrefuted, as well as though the noblest administrative head in the land had already been judged. Is this the pass to which envy and faction have brought political partizanship in England? Is this poor and paltry guerilla warfare, which sneaks behind a back-door conspiracy, and aims at a statesman's repute from the darkness of a rumour, the mode in which we are to carry on the contests of politics? Has the chivalry of the manners, the rivalry of the Opposition, come to such baseness as to snap up a scandal for its weapon, and think to smuggle a party into place in a divorce-court lawyer's bag? To burst out in print upon such a subject, while *his* lips were yet unopened who had the first right to speak, was bad enough; but ten times worse—ten thousand times worse and more un-English, has been the act of the Tory faction, in its brutal haste to make "a good thing" of the story; before Truth snatched it from their lips and spoiled the scheme.

Our readers will certainly not expect us to imitate the unscrupulous conduct of these journals, and to anticipate the inquiry which will arise. We will go no further in such a path than is absolutely necessary, and thus far only to show upon what kind of authority such journals build their subtle and spiteful attacks. One would think that, however bitter is envy, however hungry for place, the men who catch up a charge against a name honoured by all broad England would take care that the charge should be beforehand on very grave and well-reputed sanction. What, then, is "the respectable firm which vouches about the pending suit in the Divorce Court," as one of these excited journals has it? We must turn from the London organ of the Tories to that of the Radicals for information, and there we find a letter, printed in type as bold as the calumny, signed "Thos. Wells, solicitor for the petitioner." Thomas Wells is not quite the name on whose legal reputation honest men would like to receive a damnatory charge against Henry John Temple, without "further information." But, even with further information, the weight of this precious signature is not likely, we think, to be increased. Let the public simply peruse the subjoined advertisement, which we have to contribute from our own columns, for their edification, and as a caveat to our contemporaries. We will give it as it appears this day in another part of our impression:—

"To the Embarassed.—There are thousand of persons who have long struggled against the force of misfortune, but few are aware they can now legally effect composition with their creditors, and obtain immediate protection for person and property, without publicity or being gazetted as bankrupts. Money advanced on good securities.—Apply to Mr. Wells, solicitor, or Mr. Weston, 47, Moorgate-street, Bank. Protection in cases from £5, payable by instalments. Original advertisement, 1840. Divorce cases confidentially conducted."

This is Mr. Wells, and this is the business address of the "Solicitor to the Petitioner!" Let us remember that proceedings for divorce comprise a demand for "damages," and the present case is no exception to the rule, the pecuniary claim being set down at not less than £30,000. Need we say one word more upon the aspect of the case as it stands? We think not. The people of England are shrewd, as well as generous and grateful; and we will not add another syllable to our indignant plea that they should disown the eagerness of slanderers and partizans, and at least give their great countryman time to speak for himself.

The following letter appeared in the *Standard* of the 5th inst.:—

Sir,—Having just read the "sensation" leaders in your evening edition of to-day, and in the *Evening Star* of yesterday, under the above heading, I am compelled to break silence by declaring, as the solicitor for respondent, that I believe the whole of the statements in the petition to be untrue, as my client solemnly declares them to be. As the noble co-respondent, he is in highly respectable hands, who are quite able to take care of their client's honour; and I should not have thought it necessary to say a word on behalf of the respondent but for the manner in which the case has been most unjustifiably canvassed on the faith of the mere filing of a petition, of which not one word has been or (as I believe) can be proved to be true. I have been always taught that common justice demanded an absence of comment on a case until after the trial. How has it been observed in this instance?

Now, sir, in reference to your leader of to-day, I would beg to ask you whether you can in any way justify your reference to the correspondent as "the hoary defendant"? The very words seem to assume guilt on his part.

Then you say "a respectable firm of solicitors vouch that the pending suit in the Divorce Court will under no circumstances be compromised." Now, first, who are the respectable firm of solicitors? Are you aware, sir, that the "firm," otherwise the attorney to the petitioner, is the Mr. Wells who daily advertises relief "to the embarrassed" by means of the Court, in connection with a Mr. Weston, who I believe is an accountant at the same address? Mr. Wells advertises that he will obtain "protection from £5, payable by instalments," and "without publicity:" Also, that "divorce cases are confidentially conducted." The present case seems "confidentially" known to the whole world, as Mr. Wells at once rushed into print to inform the public that no compromise had been made in the case.

Now, I should be glad to know who set the report of a compromise afloat at all? Most assuredly not the respondent nor her solicitor! She emphatically denies all the allegations in the petition; and Mr Wells, in his letter of denial, might and ought to have added that no compromise, or suggestion of a compromise, had come to him from the respondent or her advisers; she will quietly await the petitioner's exposure of himself when the case comes into court.

I have only to state in conclusion that the petitioner neither is a clergyman, as stated, nor (to use your words) does he wear the robes "of the Christian ministry;" but, if I am not misinformed, he is now in the service of the Weston alluded to in Mr. Wells's daily advertising programme.—I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,

Charles Horsley, Solicitor to the Respondent.
2, Staple-inn, Nov. 4.

[We publish Mr. Horsley's letter with unfeigned satisfaction. So long as the mystery remained unsolved, and no refutation or explanation was given of reports which were in course of circulation to the grave prejudice of many innocent persons, a real public injury was done. The comments we felt ourselves constrained to make have at least served to place the matter in its true light, and to mitigate what was really becoming a national scandal. None will rejoice more than ourselves at the investigation of the affair to its primary source, and the confusion and punishment of the parties to the diabolical conspiracy, if the petition be found to be of the character ascribed to it by the respondent's solicitor.—Editor's Note.]

THE CASE OF THE "ALEXANDRA" GUNBOAT.

(Overland Mail, Nov. 10.)

The case of the *Alexandra* gunboat was the occasion of considerable discussion in the Court of Exchequer last week. The Attorney-General wished to appeal to a court of error against the decision of the court on the case last term; but a curious difficulty arose. Lord Chief Baron Pollock said that his summing up on the trial of the case had been misinterpreted. His lordship was understood to have ruled that unless the vessel could be shown to be fitted out, equipped, and armed in Liverpool for the service of the Confederates, she was not liable to seizure. He, however, objected to sign a bill of exceptions based upon this understanding of his ruling, and declared that he did not insist on the necessity of all these conditions being proved. The Attorney-General, after taking a day to consider the matters, then applied to the court to make such rules as to practice on the revenue side of the court as would enable him to appeal. After some discussion, the judges promised to give the matter their consideration, and later in the day they consulted and framed the required rules. On Thursday, therefore the Attorney-General moved for a rule for a new trial, on the ground of misdirection, at least, imperfect direction on the part of the judge, and that the verdict was against the weight of the evidence. It was stipulated by the court before the argument that the bill of exceptions should be abandoned, that the judge's version of his direction should be received, and that no appeal should be made from the decision of the court except on a matter of law. The Attorney-General accepted these conditions, and argued in favour of a rule being granted. The Lord Chief Baron said he imagined that he had taken pains to lay down the law as he understood it to be laid down on the highest possible authority in another place; but he added, he might have been wrong and the Attorney-General migh ask for a new trial on the ground of misdirection, or of incomplete direction. The court then granted a rule to show cause on these grounds. [The *Times* says that the Venezuelan Government have made an offer for the *Alexandra*, and that Messrs. Baring guaranteed the transaction to be *bona fide*. Our Government, however, declined to sanction the transaction.]

THE AMERICAN BLOCKADE.

The case of Kahnweiler v. Dobson, tried at the last assizes at Croydon, before Mr. Baron Bramwell and a special jury, came up again on Wednesday in the Court of Queen's Bench, when Mr. Bevill, Q.C., moved for a new trial, pursuant to leave reserved, on the ground that the verdict given was against evidence. The action was brought by a merchant of Frankfort, who was also a member of the firm of Pasley and Co, carrying on business at Winning-on, in the Confederate States of America, and he sued the defendant, a general merchant, carrying on business at Hull, and also in London, and obtained a verdict in his favour for 970*l.*, on the ground of alleged causes of action arising out of agreements entered into between them as to the freighting of two vessels, the *Latona* and the *Peterhaff*, for the purpose, if possible, of breaking the blockade of the ports of the Confederate or Southern States of America. In the agreement in respect to the *Latona*, the plaintiff took seventy-five tons of space for cargo which he wished to send out and although nominally this ship was to go to an open port, she was in reality, to run the blockade and bring back a cargo of cotton. The plaintiff put on board twenty-five tons of saltpetre, because the Confederate States would not permit a return cargo of cotton to leave their ports unless some saltpetre had been brought out by the ship. After the shiping of the saltpetre, a discussion took place between the plaintiff and defendant relative to the probability of the vessel being overhauled and seized before she got to Bermuda or Nassau, and, accordingly, a Mr. C. Perdue was sent out as supercargo on the venture. A difference of opinion existed on the trial as to Perdue having absolute control over the cargo, including the saltpetre, or whether he had special instructions only, but the jury negatived the latter, and decided in favour of Mr. Perdue's statement that he was to have absolute control over the cargo, and act accordingly to his discretion. Before the ship got to Bermuda she found that there was great probability of the vessel being overhauled and believing the ship and cargo to be in great jeopardy, he thought it was better not to risk the whole of the cargo, which was between 40,000*l.* and 50,000*l.*, for the saltpetre, which was worth only about 1,000*l.*; and as there was no chance of getting the saltpetre into the Confederate States if re-shipped in smaller craft, from the sharp look-out kept up the Federal cruisers, he sent the saltpetre to New York, to the care of Messrs. Smith and Jones, merchants, who took charge of it and sold it. When it became known to the plaintiff, who had strong feelings in favour of the South, he was exceedingly annoyed that the saltpetre, which was intended for the Confederate States, should have gone to New York, and said he would rather it had been sunk in the sea. Messrs. Smith and Jones, in payment for the saltpetre, sent over, before the action was commenced, a quantity of clover seed, which, however, was burnt, from the warehouse in which it was stored in this country being destroyed by fire, and after the action was commenced they forwarded a quantity of bacon to Dobson. The action had been brought for the full value of the saltpetre, seeing that it had been disposed of in a manner contrary to that stipulated by the plaintiff, and consequenely at a loss. The court granted a rule for a new trial.

TOTAL LOSS OF A PACKET SHIP BY FIRE.

The packet-ship *Amazon*, nearly 2,000 tons register, left Gravesend on the 30th ult., for New York, with passengers and a general cargo. When off the North Foreland on the night of the 3rd inst she was discovered to be on fire; and although every effort was made by the officers, crew, and passengers to extinguish the flames, it was found to be impossible, and the master, seeing that the destruction of his ship was inevitable, announced his intention to abandon her, and the boats were at once lowered. A heavy sea was running, and the wind blowing a gale from the N. W., which rendered the task rather difficult, but ultimately all the passengers and crew were safely got into the boats. The captain did not leave the ship until the flames drove him in. By midnight the ship was completely in flames. Immediately on the fire being observed from Margate, King-gate, and Broadstairs, the lifeboats were launched and made for the burning ship to render assistance. Nothing appears to have been saved from the ship, the passengers and crew losing everything they possessed except the clothes they had on.

Business Announcements.

THE SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE.—The annua Examination of Scottish Orphanages will be held in the Institution, at Mahim, on THURSDAY the 17th December, at half-past 3 P.M. The Revd Dr. Wilson will preside.
The Public are respectfully invited to attend.

CERTAIN CURE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—POGSON'S COMPOUND BAEL POWDER cures these painful and hitherto fatal diseases with remarkable celerity. It has been very extensively prescribed for infants and children by leading physicians, and with invariable success.
The above put up in pound and half pound canisters can always be obtained at our establishments in the Fort, Byculla and Poona. TREACHER & Co., (LIMITED.)

LOYSELS' HYDROSTATIC COFFEE and TEA URNS, in black, tin and copper bronze of all sizes.
The neatest and most economical Coffee Urn in use.
Nursery Lamps, complete with Compass-pot, &c.
TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED.)

SOUPS &c. in 1 lb. tins by D. HOGARTH & Co.

Vegetable	Giblit	At Rs. 1 each or Rs. 11 per doz.
Hare	Poachers	
Rabbit	Venison	
Mock Turtle	Oysters	
Mulligatawny	Soup and Bouilli	
Green Peas	Peas and Gravy	
Ox Tail	Vermiceli	
Salmon	Mutton Broth	
Hotch Potch		
Kidney	Gravie	At Rs. 1-8 each.
Veal	Partridge	
Chicken		

All the above Soups require half or an equal quantity of water before being used.
TREACHER & Co. (Limited.
Bombay, The Fort, Byculla and Poona.

PONDICHERY CIGARS AND CHEROOTS OF SIZES.
TREACHER AND CO., (LIMITED,) are in receipt of a batch of Cigars and Cheroots, sizes Nos. 1, 2 and 3

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL beg to announce their new arrivals of
Cast Iron, Wrought Iron and Lead Pipes.
Galvanised Corrugated Iron with Rivets and Washers.
Weighing Machines, Beams and Scales.
Fire Engine by Shand and Mason, also spare Leather Hose.
Fire Plugs, Stop Cocks, &c.
Portable Steam Engines, Force and Lift Pumps.
"Howards" Patent Ploughs.
Engineers' and Contractors' Tools.
Bar, Plate and Sheet Iron.
FLETCHER AND MITCHELL,
Metal Mart, Boree Bunder.

THE RED BOOT MART, established, 1845.—The undersigned has just received a very extensive supply of Boots, Shoes, and solid Leather Portmanteaux.
N. B.—Constituents at Out-stations are respectfully requested to send a fitting boot or shoe of the size required, otherwise self-measurements will be at the risk of the sender.
R. P. regrets that, in consequence of so many gentlemen failing to remit the amount (after they have received the goods) according to promise, he cannot execute any order unless accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment.
Less 10 per cent. allowed for cash.
RICHARD PARTRIDGE.

Banks.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
Registered under Act XIX. of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

DEPOSITS.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit accounts, payable on demand, of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 ..... 2 per cent per annum.
On Fixed Deposits for 4 months certain 4 do.
On do. 6 do. 5 do.
On do. 12 do. 6 do.
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank on demand and at from one to six months' sight.
The Current rates on London are:—

6 months' sight	at 2s.	1¼d.
4 "	2s.	1¼d.
3 "	2s.	1¼d.
2 "	2s.	1d.
1 "	2s.	0¾d.
On Demand	2s.	0¾d.

No draft at six months' sight is granted for sums under £5. and sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

REMITTANCE.
Hoondies, or remittances in any other form, from up-country stations will be received in payment of the Banks bills on London, and, when so requested, the Bank will transmit the 1st of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the proper address of the party to whom the remittance is to be sent; if to a Lady, her christian name should be given in full.
All drafts or Hoondies to be made payable to the Commercial Bank of India or order.

COMMISSION.
On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Shares in Bank, one quarter per cent., and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and postages.
The Bank takes charge of Government Paper, Bank, Railway and Joint Stock Shares, free of charge, and draws Interest or Dividends on the same, as they fall due, on the following terms:—
If to be remitted through the Bank, without charge.
If to be paid in India, in commission will be charged of..... ¼ per cent.
On delivering Securities out of safe custody, ¼ "
Hours of business..... 10 to 4.
Saturdays..... 10 to 1.
JOHN CARONO, Manager.
Bombay, 7th December 1863.

THE BOMBAY TRADING AND BANKING ASSOCIATION, (LIMITED.)
ધી બોમબે ટરેડીંગ એન્ડ બેનકીંગ આસોશીએશન (લીમીટેડ.)
Capital, Twenty Lakhs of Rupees in 10,000 Shares, of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
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THE ASSOCIATION is opened for the transaction of local Business.
The Association discounts Local Bank and Private Bills.
Interest allowed on Fixed Deposits.

Subject to	3 months' notice	3 per cent.	per annum.
Do.	4 Do.	4	Do.
Do.	6 Do.	5	Do.
Do.	12 Do.	6	do.

By order of the Board of Directors,
COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEEMODY,
No. 9, Church Lane, Fort, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1863.

THE SCINDE, PUNJAUB, AND DELHI BANK CORPORATION, (LIMITED).
HEAD OFFICE, 80, King William Street, LONDON, E.C.
Established under the Companies' Act, 1862, with Limited Liability.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION STERLING, (WITH POWER TO INCREASE.)
Subscribed Capital, £500,000.
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
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William Patrick Andrew, Esq., (Chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railways,) 26, Montagu Square, Hyde Park.
Deputy Chairman.
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Bankers in London.
The Bank of England.—The Union Bank of London.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Thomas and Hollams, Mincing Lane.
Manager.
T. G. Craig, Esq.
IN INDIA.
Nea'e Porter, Esq., Managing Direc
Branches.
BOMBAY .....A. Mackintosh, Esq., Manager.
KURRACHEE .....H. I. Lee, Esq., Acting Manager.
Branches to be opened at Lahore, Umritsur, and Delhi.
AGENTS AT CALCUTTA AND MADRAS.
The Oriental Bank Corporation.

THE Manager of the Bombay Branch grants drafts on The Union Bank of London at the following rates, viz:—

At 6 months' sight	at 2s.	1¼d. per Rupee.
4 "	2s.	1¼d. "
3 "	at 2s.	1¼d. "
2 "	at 2s.	1d. "
1 "	at 2s.	0¾d. "
On Demand	at 2s.	0¾d. "

DISCOUNTS, LOANS AND LOANS.
The Bank discounts Local Bills, and grants Loans on Government Paper and approved Securities.
DEPOSITS.
On current account balances, interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent, per annum on sums not under Rs. 1,000 and not above Rs. 50,000, and on balances over Rs. 50,000 as may be agreed on. On fixed deposits subject to

	Interest is allowed at the rate of
3 months' notice	3 per cent. per annum.
6 "	5 " "
12 "	6 " "

To constituents requiring the Bank's Drafts on England, the notice of withdrawal will generally be dispensed with; and the undersigned will be happy to give any farther information as to the rules and rates of Exchange.
A. MACKINTOSH Manager.
1, Nesbit Lane, Bombay, 7th December 1863.,

THE EAST INDIAN TRADING AND BANKING COMPANY (LIMITED)—
Capital Rs. 20,00,000, in 10,000 Shares of Rupees 200 each, with power to increase.
Directors.
BHUGWANDASS PURSHOTUMDASS, Esq., *Chairman.*
PRANJEKVUNDASS HURJERVUNDASS, Esq.
BULWANTROW BHICAJEE DHOWLAY, Esq.
HURRYCHUND HURRYSHUNKERJEE, Esq.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the OFFICE of the Company is OPENED for the transaction of local Trading and Banking Business.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Floating or Current deposits payable on demand of not less than Rs. 500 or more than Rs. 50,000—per annum ..... 3 per cent.
On fixed deposits subject to

1 month's notice per annum.	4	do.	
Do.	3	do.	do. 5 do.
Do.	6	do.	do. 6 do.
Do.	12	do.	do. 7 do.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.
COMMISSION.
On sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent.
The Company receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge; the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.
On interest or dividends or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. Commission charged if the amounts be paid.
Office hours—10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
BHICOO BABAJEE & Co.,
2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, 14th Oct. 1863. Manager.

SAUCE.—LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.
Extract of a Letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851:—
"Tell Lea and Perrins that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."
CAUTION.
LEA AND PERRINS
Beg to caution the public against spurious imitations of their celebrated
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
L. & P. have discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with spurious imitations, the labels closely resembling those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances the names of L. & P. *forged*.
L. & P. will proceed against any one who may manufacture or vend such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various ports of the world to advise them of any infringement of their rights.
Ask for Lea and Perrins' Sauce.
*** Sold Wholesale and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester; Messrs. Crosse and Blackwell; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, London, &c. &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally

Banks.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA
HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.
CAPITAL, ONE MILLION, STERLING.
PAID UP CAPITAL SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND.
RESERVE ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND.
OFFICES IN INDIA.

Calcutta.	Surat.
Madras.	Ahmedabad.
Sholapore.	Indore.

INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.
On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent. per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "
EXCHANGE.
Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 1 d. per Rupee.
Do. at 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. at 1 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Do. on Demand do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Scotland and Ireland. do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £5 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand
COMMISSION.
On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities for 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereof being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.
On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission
Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays .....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.
EDWIN HEYCOCK.
Bombay, 18th Nov. 1863. Manager.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP-CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND.—Francs 8,910,168 (£357,606.)
Head Office—14 Rue Bergère, Paris.
London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON
BOMBAY AGENCY.
Offices—2, Military Square.
THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the above-mentioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Sydney and Melbourne.
EXCHANGE.
Drafts granted as follows:—
On London 6 months' sight .....2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
3 Do. Do. .....2s. 1d. "
On Demand .....2s. 0¾d. "
On France 6 months' sight...frs. 2-60 cts. "
3 Do. Do. .....2 63 " "
On Demand..... " 2-58 " "
DEPOSITS.
Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged
DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &C.
The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.
Any further information as to rates of business, &c., may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.
T. R. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 17th November 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
EXCHANGE.
THE Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—
On London, at 6 mo' sight above £50 2s. 1¼d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 1¼d. "
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 1d. "
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
" On demand ...
On Scotland do. ... } 2s. 0¾d.
On Ireland do. ...
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe generally, at sight..... } 2s. 0¾d.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.
COMMISSION.
The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale, such a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.
But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities.
All letters should be addressed and all Hoondees made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China. H. J. MARSDEN,
Bombay, 25th November 1863. Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq. *Chairman.*
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman.*
WILLIAM FREDERICK HARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL, DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)
Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.
The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.
The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—
On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 1¼d. per Rup
" " " " 4 do. 2s. 1¼d. do.
" " " " 3 do. 2s. 1¼d. do.
" " " " 2 do. 2s. 1¼d. do.
" " " " 1 do 2s. 1d. do.
" " " " On Scotland ..... } On demand...2s. 0¾d. do.
On Ireland ..... }
Circular Notes payable in Egypt and the principal towns on the Continent of Europe .....2s. 0¼d. do.
Drafts on the Bank of England, on Scotland or Ireland re-issued payable *on demand* only.
To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*
The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and one per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.
Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.
do. 9 do. do. 5½ do. do.
do. 6 do. do. 5 do. do.
do. 4 do. do. 4½ do. do.
do. 3 do. do. 4 do. do.
Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time. If the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.
The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.
Deposits of Rs. 100, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.
Unless money shall have been lodged 15 days prior to the Notice of withdrawal, no interest will be allowed.
Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.
The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.
It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed
"*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"
R. E. W. BAKER, Manager.
Exmpart Row, 23rd October 1863.

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.
LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.
The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grant loans on the Security of Government Paper, goods, &c.
DEPOSITS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.
On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized or invested.
On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.
The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.
On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent commission barged.
ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.
Bombay, 26th September, 1863.

Banks.

BANK OF INDIA.
Capital Sixty Lacs of Rupees in 40,000 Shares of Rs. 150 each.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.
BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hon'ble ARTHUR J. LEWIS, Advocate General, Chairman.
WILLIAM COOPER, Esq., (Messrs. Fulcher, Cooper & Co.)
H. FORMAN, Esq., (Messrs Leckie & Co.)
MERWANJEE NUSSERWANJEE BHOWNUGGUR, sq.
KESSOWJEE NAIQUE, Esq.
GHELLABHOY PUDDUMSEY, Esq.
ALLADINBHOY HUBIBHOY, Esq.
CASSUMBHOY DHURRUMSEY, Esq.
PEERBHOY CASSUMBHOY, Esq.
EXCHANGE.
The Bank grants Drafts on the London Joint Stock Bank at the following rates:—
At 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 1¼d. per Rupees.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 1¼d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 1¼d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 1d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
On demand ..... 2s. 0¾d. do.
DEPOSITS.
Interest will be allowed as follows:—
On Current Accounts..... 2 per cent.,
Deposits for 3 months..... 3 "
" 6 " ... 5 "
" 12 " ... 6 "
No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.
The Bank furnishes